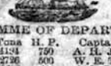
# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,152 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1884.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| | Vessel | Tons | H.P. | Captain. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. | Sutlej | 4194 | 750 | A. H. Johnson | 26th Aug. |
| — | Lombardy | 2736 | 500 | W. E. Thompson | 2nd Sept. |
| L. | Peshawur | 3900 | 600 | J. C. Rabot | 9th " |
| M. | Venetia | 2736 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 16th " |
| | | | | | FRIDAY. |
| L. | Ballarat | 4752 | 750 | P. S. Tomlin | 29th " |
| — | Gwalior | 2736 | 500 | P. Harris | 3rd Oct. |
| L. | India | 3462 | 600 | W. E. Bronze | 10th " |
| M. | Hydaspes | 2861 | 560 | G. Scrivener | 17th " |
| L. | Rome | 3053 | 1000 | G. F. Cates | 23rd " |
| — | Nizam | 2736 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 31st " |

The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. H.P. | Captains. | On 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANCONA | 3128 600 | E. G. Murray | 5th Sept. |
| VERONA | 3118 600 | L. H. Monte | 19th " |
| MALWA | 2359 500 | A. C. Longin | 3rd " |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 22, 1884.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

Fares to Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500. For First, Second, and Third Class respectively. Wines. Infants are allowed free, and under ten years, half fare, and liberal discount.

Baggage will be delivered in LARGE, to the extent allowed

10 per cent. is allowed to and twelve months

will leave

Bombay, July 1, 1884.

### NAVIGATION.
### MONTHLY STEAMERS MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES about the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class "

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Name. | Tons. H.P. | Comdr. | Sailing about |
|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. PERSIA | 4,500 600 | R. Hutchison | 4th Sept. |
| s.s. VICTORIA | 3,950 480 | J. R. Murray | 4th Oct. |
| s.s. BRITANNIA | 3,070 480 | F. Bilgich | To follow. |
| s.s. CALIFORNIA | 3,400 480 | W. S. Young | do. |

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

### H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, direct for Zanzibar.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, 14th August, 1884.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 15, Forbes-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

CHERRA TEA COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL £120,000.

Issue of Rs. 2,00,000 of Debentures bearing Interest at 7 per cent.

THE balance of the above Debentures is now available to Subscribers, and application may be made to the undersigned, at whose Office full particulars may be obtained.

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, 1st August, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 25th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,426 tons, on 11th September 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1884. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,
EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, [illegible] AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
NEW CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
Bookshape with Nickel Rims and Spring Fastenings.
RUSSIA LEATHER CIGAR CASES.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| Size 5" by 3" Book Shape From Rs. | 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 |
| " 5¼" by 3½" " | 11-0 to 12-8 |

RUSSIA LEATHER CIGARETTE CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 3¼" by 2" From Rs. | 6-0 to Rs. 8-0 |
| " 3½" by 2½" " | 6-8 to 10-0 |
| " 4" by 3½" " | 7-0 to 10-0 |

MOROCCO LEATHER CIGAR CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 5¼" by 3½" From Rs. | 6-4 to Rs. 10-0 |
| " 5½" by 3½" " | 7-8 to 11-0 |

MOROCCO LEATHER CIGARETTE CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 4" by 3" From Rs. | 6-4 to Rs. 9-0 |
| " 4½" by 3½" " | 6-8 to 9-8 |

BEST CALF CIGAR CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 5" by 3½" From Rs. | 6-0 to Rs. 9-0 |
| " 5" by 2½" " | 7-0 to 10-0 |

TELESCOPIC CIGAR CASES, Best Calf.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 4½" by 3½" From Rs. | 3-0 to Rs. 4-0 |

CIGARETTE CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 3¾" by 2" From Rs. | 1-12 to Rs. 2-0 |
| " 4" by 2½" " | 2-0 to 2-8 |

NEW CIGARETTE CASES.
With Patent Spring Flap Opening at Top.
MOROCCO LEATHER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 4" by 2¼" Rs. | 3-8 Cash. |

RUSSIA LEATHER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 4¼" by 2" Rs. | 4-8 Cash. |

SOLID LEATHER TELESCOPIC CHEROOT CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 5" by 3½" Rs. | 2-8 Cash. |
| " 6½" by 3½" | 3-0 " |
| " 7½" by 4½" | 3-8 " |

PRESENTATION CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
Soli i Silver Cheroot Cases in Velvet Lined Cases Plain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Size 5" by 2¾" Rs. | 75 and Rs. 85 Cash. |

SOLID SILVER CIGARETTE CASES.
At Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 Cash.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES
and Tobacconist's Sundries of every description, the largest and best Stock in India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the pair (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

TENTS.

GOLD MEDAL, FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY are now registering orders for their SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE for the ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

## TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET." | "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY."
"TREACHER'S WHISKY." | "HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

## THE EDINA BLEND
OF
## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious Critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age; and will be pronounced without equal in any Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Theodolites. | Spare Instruments. | Stencil Plates. |
| Dumpy Levels. | Architects' Scales. | Field Books. |
| Levelling Staves. | Marquois Scales. | Level Books. |
| Prismatic Compasses. | Protractors (all kinds). | Note Books. |
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| | Drawing Boards. | |

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry Water-colours. | Siberian Pencils. | Palettes, Slabs, &c. |
| Moist do. in pans. | Sable-hair Pencils. | Palette Knives. |
| Slow-drying do. in Tubes. | Hog-hair Tools for Oils. | Dippers, &c. |
| Oil-colours in Tubes. | Sable do. | Bristol Boards. |
| Dry Water-colour Boxes. | Varnishes, Oils, &c. | Mounting Boards. |
| Moist do. | Drawing Papers. | Drawing pencils. |
| Oil-colour Boxes. | Oil Sketching Paper. | Crayons. |
| Illuminating Colour Boxes. | Prepared Canvas. | Gold and Silver Shells. |
| Camel-hair Pencils. | Prepared Millboards. | Gold Leaf. |
| | Mahl Sticks. | |

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

## CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

## HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE are now shewing a STOCK of WOOLLENS just received, personally selected by our Mr. JOHN PILE, and comprizing the most complete assortment we have *ever* offered. Special thin materials for Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Morning Suits, Wedding Suits, etc., etc. Really choice goods and patterns and texture specially suitable for Bombay Wear.

A REALLY SPLENDID SELECTION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

## UMBRELLAS! BEST LONDON-MADE. UMBRELLAS!!

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| GENT'S | | |
| Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, Natural Sticks and Handles, a very useful Umbrella | 12 | 0 |
| Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, Nickel Caps, very handsome selected Natural Sticks | 14 | 0 |
| | 16 | 0 |
| Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, a most elegant and useful Umbrella | 18 | 0 |
| Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, "a Specialité," Choice Sticks with sterling silver mounts | 22 & 26 | 0 |
| LADIES' | | |
| Rich Brown Silk, choice Natural Sticks, Crutch, Crook, and Horn Handles | 9 & 10 | 8 |
| Extra Rich Soft Silk, very choice, handsome silver mounts | 13 | 0 |

SPECIAL CASH TERMS—12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR PER V. P. P.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded GOLD and SILVER MEDALS with FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

| Cash. Per case. 1 doz. | 2 doz. | BORDEAUX.—RED. | Credit. Per case. 1 doz. | 2 doz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| qts. | pts. | | qts. | pts. |
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 31 8 | 36 4 | Chateau Lafite | 35 0 | 38 0 |
| 34 8 | 36 4 | Chateau Mouton | 36 0 | 38 0 |
| 28 12 | 30 12 | Chateau Rauzan | 30 0 | 32 0 |
| 25 12 | 27 12 | Chateau Palmer | 27 0 | 29 0 |
| 23 0 | 25 0 | Chateau Larose | 24 0 | 26 0 |
| 21 4 | 23 4 | St. Julien | 22 0 | 24 0 |
| 17 4 | 19 4 | Cantenac | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| 16 0 | 18 0 | St. Etephe | 16 8 | 18 8 |
| 13 8 | 15 8 | Medoc | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| 10 0 | 12 0 | Medoc, Bombay bottled | 10 8 | 12 8 |
| 26 0 | 29 0 | Sparkling Red Claret | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| | | BORDEAUX.—WHITE. | | |
| 24 0 | 26 0 | Haut Sauterne | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| 19 0 | 21 0 | Barsac | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| 15 8 | 17 8 | Graves | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| | | BURGUNDY.—RED. | | |
| 33 0 | 35 0 | Chambertin | 34 8 | 36 8 |
| 36 12 | 28 12 | Nuits | 33 0 | 30 0 |
| 22 8 | 24 8 | Volnay | 22 8 | 25 8 |
| 19 4 | 21 4 | Beaune | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| 19 4 | 21 4 | Macon | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| 40 4 | 42 4 | Sparkling Red Burgundy | 41 8 | 43 8 |

| Cash. Per case. 1 doz. | 2 doz. | BURGUNDY.—WHITE. | Credit. Per case. 1 doz. | 2 doz. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| qts. | pts. | | qts. | pts. |
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 26 12 | 28 12 | Chablis La Moutonne | 28 0 | 30 0 |
| 17 12 | 19 12 | Chablis | 18 8 | 20 8 |
| | | CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| 55 8 | 58 8 | Wachter & Co.'s "Royal Charter" | 58 0 | 61 0 |
| 54 8 | 57 8 | Finest Dry Sparkling | 57 0 | 60 8 |
| .. | 33 0 | Do do per hamper of 24 half-pints | .. | 34 8 |
| 54 0 | 56 8 | Perinet and Fils | 56 0 | 59 .. |
| 54 0 | .. | Perrier Jouet, cuvee reserved | 56 0 | .. |
| 53 0 | .. | Heidsick's dry Monopole | 55 0 | 57 0 |
| 32 12 | 34 12 | Carte Blanche (Sibadey's) | 34 0 | 36 0 |
| 25 8 | 27 8 | Saumur, Finest Sparkling | 24 8 | 28 8 |
| | | PORT. | | |
| 36 4 | .. | Old Crusted | 38 0 | .. |
| 26 4 | 28 4 | Invalids' gold capsule | 27 8 | 29 8 |
| 22 0 | 24 0 | Dessert Wine, black capsule | 23 0 | 25 0 |
| 19 4 | 21 4 | A good full Wine red | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| 14 8 | 16 8 | Spanish Port green | 15 0 | 17 0 |
| 23 0 | .. | Sacramental Wine | 24 0 | .. |
| 33 8 | 31 8 | Tinta Francisca | 34 0 | 36 0 |

BOMBAY HOUSE:—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

## THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LACES! LACES!! LACES!!!

New and Fashionable Laces.
IMITATION COTTON LACES AND EDGINGS
In all the Newest Designs in White and Cream.
ANTIQUE LACES.
BLACK SPANISH LACES.
FRENCH LACES.
ORIENTAL LACES.
BEADED LACES.

FRILLINGS AND ROUCHINGS

For the Neck of Dresses.
INDIAN MUSLIN FRILLING,
White and Cream.
WHITE TARLATAN FRILLING.
NET FRILLING WITH LACE EDGE SEATINGS
For the bottom of Dresses.
INSERTIONS & EMBROIDERY.
LACE COLLARS & COLLARETTES,
Both for Evening and Out-Door Wear.
LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS,
&c., &c.

WM. SILLITOE.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*JUST PUBLISHED,* Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. CONST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

*Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LADY is desirous of taking charge of two or three children to England, with the object of retaining them as pupils to educate with her own little girl of eight, as well as to receive a few others whose parents may be desirous of finding a happy home and careful training for them there. Terms moderate, and references exchanged.

Further particulars will be furnished at any time on application to

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF PARCELS "TO PAY."

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that Parcels not containing articles of a dangerous or perishable nature may now be booked "to pay," if so desired by the sender, over this and all other Railways in India, with which this Railway has through booking arrangements.

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 22nd of August, 1884.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—An AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty-five per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the first day of September next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.) to such of the shareholders whose names will be entered in the Company's Register on the 28th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 28th inst. to Thursday, the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

BHAONAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of Two thousand five hundred tons of SOUTH WALES COAL and three hundred tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL to the Bhaonagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Store keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 12 o'clock (noon) on the 6th September, 1884, at his office, 19, Apollo-street, Fort.

No tender will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government Securities.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhaonagar-Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 10th September, 1884.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars and forms of tender apply at the Office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo-street.

J. B. SPARKS, Major, S. C.,
Port Storekeeper.

NOTICE.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the construction of a ROOF and OTHER WORKS for the Reservoir, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 each, printed copies of the conditions of the contract, comprising :—

1. Articles of agreement,
2. Specification.
3. Bills of quantities.
4. Schedule of rates.
5. Form of tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to F. C. K. Oliviry, Esq., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on Friday, the 26th of September, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality (Sewerage Department), Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND VII. OF 1879.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, &tips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat brand new canoe-shaped LANDAU, expressly built to their order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also a circular-fronted brand new handsome miniature BROUGHAM, by the same maker and arrived per s.s. Anglo-Indian.

One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

And also an English-built four seated BAROUCHE, with a pair of well matched and fast trotting Australian bay MARES and set of HARNESS, complete. The turnout belongs to Mr. Brandenburg, who lately proceeded to England. Price moderate.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

USE

MADON'S

VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING

PULMONIC BALM.

TESTIMONIALS :—

"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks : no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

To be had at

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

PEARS'

TRANSPARENT

TOILET SOAPS.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Wash Balls, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, As. 10, As. 14 and | 1 | 4 |
| Oval Tablets | 0 | 10 |
| Otto Rose Soap Tablet, per cake | 1 | 6 |
| Round Shaving cakes | 0 | 10 |
| Shaving sticks | 0 | 10 |
| Transparent 30 per cent. Glycerine Soaps, per box of 3 tablets | 1 | 0 |
| Pears' Fancy Soap in 1 lb. bars. | | |
| Brown Windsor, Honey, Glycerine (yellow), Glycerine (white), Glycerine and Almond, White Almond, Lavender, Rose, &c., per bar | 0 | 12 |
| PEARS' SOAP TABLETS (TRIPLE SCENTED) in fancy boxes. | | |
| Comprising the following varieties. | | |
| Windsor, Glycerine, Musk Windsor, White Almond, Rose, Leteuce, &c., per box of 3 tablets | 1 | 0 |
| Assorted Glass Cups for wash balls | 0 | 6 |
| Metal Cases for soap tablets and balls, each from Re. 1-4 to Rs. | 2 | 0 |
| RICH TOILET SOAPS. | | |
| ATKINSON'S white Rose, Essence Boquet, &c., per case | 4 | 0 |
| GOSNELL'S La Nobles, Jasmine, Rose, &c., per case | 3 | 4 |
| RIMMEL'S. | | |
| Savon aux Fleurs Naturalls, per case of 3 tablets | 6 | 0 |
| Savon de la Reine (assorted perfumes), per case of 3 tablets | 2 | 0 |

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. DE ROOS'S MEDICINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CUTTÆ VITÆ | Sizes 11s. and 33s. | |
| RENAL PILLS | " 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d. and | 4s. 6d. |
| VEGE. LIFE PILLS | " do. do. | do. |
| LINCTUS SANCTUM | | 2s. 9d. |

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED
PROF. BROWN'S
HERBAL REMEDIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acacian Balsam | per bottle Rs. | 2 8 |
| Herbal Ointment | per pot ans. | 12 and " 1 12 |
| Renovating Pills | per box ans. | 12 and " 1 12 |
| Restorative Assimilant | per bottle | " 2 8 |
| Malefern Vermifuge | | " 2 0 |
| Woodland Balm | | " 2 0 |
| Liver Invigorator | | " 2 8 |
| Blood Purifier | | " 2 8 |
| Catarrh Cure | | " 2 8 |
| Complete Herbalist, per copy | | " 3 4 |

SOLE AGENTS,
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

| | Per 1,000 Rs. a. | Per 100 Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| THOMSON'S PRIME | 22 0 | 2 8 |
| Do. No. 1 | 19 0 | 2 2 |
| DAWSON'S PRIME | 20 0 | 2 4 |
| Do. No. 1 | 18 0 | 2 0 |
| PASHAS No. 1 | 20 0 | 2 4 |
| Do. No. 2 | 18 0 | 2 0 |
| NONPAREIL | 15 0 | 1 12 |

CIGARS.

| | Per 1,000 Rs. a. | Per 100 Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| PREMIERS | 27 0 | 3 0 |
| REGALIAS | 24 0 | 2 12 |
| LONDRES | 22 0 | 2 8 |
| FAVORITAS | 20 0 | 2 4 |
| PRINCIPES | 18 0 | 2 0 |
| CONCHAS | 18 0 | 2 0 |

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

| | Per 1,000 Rs. a. | Per 100 Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| LONGS (Cheroots) | 27 0 | 3 0 |
| INDIANAS (Cigars) | 24 0 | 2 12 |
| RAJAHS (Cheroots) | 18 0 | 2 0 |

COCONADA TOBACCO.

| | Per 1,000 Rs. a. | Per 100 Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BABINGTONS | 18 0 | 2 0 |
| | | Per 200 |
| OFFICE | 14 0 | 3 4 |

BURMAHS.

By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000 ;
Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE TRIUMPH INKSTAND and STATIONERY CASE, enlarged, improved, and complete with fittings. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8 ; quarts, Rs. 58-8 ; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8, Net cash.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of grey Arabs, together or separately. Apply to Lieutenant-Colonel BLOWERS, 5, Marine Lines.

WATCHES IN GREAT VARIETY, in Gold, Silver, Enamel, Nickel, &c., at remarkably low prices.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-Gate-street, Fort.

A BARGAIN.—Full compass solid Indian grand square PIANOFORTE, in good order. Rs. 350. Apply P. H., care of this paper.

WANTED, a young respectable LADY, as Barmaid. No objection to one having not served in like capacity. Apply M., this office.

ROYAL HOME, next to Rogers and Co., Fort. Tiffin with soup, 8 as., cold 6 as. Board and Lodging Rs. 2 daily, Rs. 50 monthly. Special arrangements for families.

A DOCTOR is required to take charge of Pilgrims by the s.s. "Seraglio" from Bombay to Jeddah *via* Hussorah. Apply to JOHN MAIRSHALL, Meadow-street.

TO LET, the Office premises and godown in Rampart-row, at present in the occupation of Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., and Port Canning Co. Apply to David Sassoon and Co.

TRY OUR (all-wool) TWEED SUITS at Rs. 22-8, unequalled at the price, good value, fifty patterns to select from.—Y. A. LACKA & CO., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

WANTED, a European for up-country to manage an Agency. Must have a knowledge of Cotton. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

JUST TO HAND, stocks of real Meerschaum, G. B. D. Brier-root and clay pipes, real amber mouth-pieces, tobacco pouches, &c., at D. Macropolo, Bombay.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

FOR SALE, Three BILLIARD TABLES, complete, to be seen at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars, apply to Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quaris and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Philson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 17, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, a NATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim steamer, Bombay to Jeddah and back. Apply to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

WANTED, by an Anglo-Indian gentleman, qualified to teach up to the F. A. standard, a Teachership in an Anglo-Indian School. Address "E. S.," Post Office, Aligarh, N. W. P.

AN ENGLISH NURSE (middle aged) desires an engagement with a lady (with or without children) proceeding to England in return for her passage money. Apply to F. Sauques and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,350,000.

A YOUNG MAN, a good English correspondent, well versed in accounts and book-keeping, and who has had several years' experience in cotton, oil, seed, and general produce business in the North-West Provinces, is open to an engagement. Apply X.Y.Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 4-8. Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steam ship "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Naptha, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line of Steamers.

Bombay, August, 1884.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING & WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, 1884, at 4 p.m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th inst., to FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above has been just received by the Undersigned.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NOTICES.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 16. Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE, 3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, a 4-wheel DOG-CART by King, London ; varnished ; panels alternate dark and light brown ; pole, shafts, and hood ; quite light in draught. Also a pair 15.2 horse of grey Arabs, 5 months. Also an Arab horse, fine mover and very fast trotter, goes in double and single harness. Also a set of double harness, best English-made. Apply to Lt. BETHELL, R.E., Kirkee.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1881, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER CO., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application to

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in position to register orders for those goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Samples can be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To recommend the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint the Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd August to 3rd September next, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given, that immediately after the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held—

To consider offers that have been made for leasing the Company's Press and Gins, and to pass such Resolution as may be deemed necessary.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1884.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

| Costs, if commenced at age | Per mensem. £ s. d. | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 yrs. b... | 0 10 | 3 No medical examination is required for this provision Form very moderate. |
| " " " 25 | 0 14 | 6 |
| " " " 30 | 1 0 | 5 |
| " " " 35 | 1 10 | 1 |
| " " " 40 | 2 7 | 7 |

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

| Costs, if commenced at age | Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d. | Military. £ s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 yrs. b... | 1 10 1 | 1 14 3 | The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe. |
| " " 25 | 1 14 2 | 1 18 4 | |
| " " 30 | 2 0 4 | 2 4 6 | |
| " " 35 | 2 10 5 | 2 14 7 | |
| " " 40 | 3 7 6 | 3 11 8 | |

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, King William Street, London.

BOMBAY BOARD.

E. T. LEITH, Esq. J. HUTTON, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq. A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE, DR. H. COOK.

Premium on Indian Policies payable and claims discharged in rupees.

Sterling Policies effected for the whole term of life or for short periods.

Endowment Assurances effected in sterling payable at death or at ages varying from 50 to 70 years.

Annual reduction of premium upon all participating Policies 6 years in force.

Present reduction on original premium fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the pound.

Claims settled upon production of usual certificates without reference to London Office.

For rates, proposal papers, annual reports, and further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES

AWARDED TO

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.

PRINTING PAPERS : Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.

COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.

SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.

LATE LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.

"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.

WRITING PAPERS : Hand and Machine-made, "Tub and Engine sized ; Tinted Writings ; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

SECTION E. CLASS 11.

CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.

COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.

ENVELOPES of every description

BLOTTINGS.

CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST LIGHT GRAVITY BEER.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., the sale to commence at 1 p. m., as follows :—

30 hogsheads of Coomer and Macleod Edinburgh beer.
25 cases pilsener beer, just arrived a fresh consignment.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just unpacked a consignment of original and genuine Wheeler and Wilson's Nos. 4, 6 and 8 sewing machines.

Also 3 cases 101 of Singer, hand treadle and medium machines to be sold at greatly reduced prices than any other dealer.

To close account, few pieces Remington sewing machines.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BRANDY.—1, 2 AND 3 STARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th Aug., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern, the following :—

Landed Ex s.s. "Manilla"

J F over and 561 in a diamond—1-150—150 cases brandy, by S. M. Childers & Co.
" —151-180—30 cases do. do.
" —181-200—20 cases do. do.

P B over and 563 in triangle—1-140—140 cases do. by H. Fowler & Sons.
" —151-180—30 cases do. do.
" —181-200—20 cases do. do.

Also on same day few dozen quarts and pints Chateau Palmeyray, white ; Nessnolgue, P. and S. Port, ullaged, Giesler's champagne, ginger ale, cyder, &c. &c.

All the above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the B. I. N. Company, a quantity of sundry uncinimed goods.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee Cooper and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. G. Cabral—

5 shares in the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 cases Turkey red twill.
2 " do. sprarapet.
2 " colored woollen cloth.
3 bales grey yarn.
" grey piece-goods.
1 case pencils and rubbers.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
3 cases large iron safety matches, ex Hirpus.
2 casks japanned padlocks ex Hispania.
9 cases globe safety matches ex Clifton.

On account and at the risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoobhoy—
7 casks brass wire ex Nubia.

On account and at the risk of Moosa Sulliman—
M S 1-4—2 cases boy's half hose ex Watson Hall.
2 cases Marino finish shirts ex Manilla.

On account and and at the risk of Nowajee Pridmajee—
BBC—13011-10-12—2 cases german silver wire
1 " " sheets.

On account of the underwriters ex Geelong.
2 cases S. W. D. tea.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Brancer and Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Waverley Hotel, Rampart-row, the whole of the hotel's furniture, consisting of glassware, crockery, plated ware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by Thurston and Company, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, large gilt pier glasses, a handsome mahogany harmonium, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction opposite the Sailor Home, Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, almira, handsome carpets, three-light hanging lamps, firstrate pictures, marble flower-vases, &c., the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHINA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A. M.—29 chests black tea, salt-water damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GREY PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Choonilal Motechund—

C. M.—1,271-76—1 bale grey jaconets per Armenia.
1,278 —1 bale grey Jaconets per Belgravia.
1,229-1,300—11 bale grey shirtings per Belgravia.
1,302—1 bale grey shirtings per Hysia.
1,279-83—2 bales grey madapollams per Hysia.
1,284-88—5 bales grey madapollams per Hispania.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases T. red bordered prints.
5 cases T. red shirtings.
25 cases (each 10 dozen tins) Bayswater patent corn flour.
7 cases (each 12 dozen bottles) Anticlimatic Santonine worm cakes.
235 boxes St. Julien claret.
1 D.B. M.L. gun by George H. Daw.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND POSTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jahanara Shamsi Sittaram—

100 superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
100 superior 1st class teak posts.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawood Khan—
F.T.A.D. and Co., Bombay,—10 bales newspapers, per s. s. "Anger."
F.T.A.D. and Co., Bombay.—76-100—25 cases matches per s.s. "Lucinda."

On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoola—
F.T.A.T.H. and Co., Bombay,—2,130—1 case toys per s.s. "Clyde."
F.T.A.T.H. and Co., Bombay,—3-6—4 cases toys per s. s. "Lucinda."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On THURSDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kareem and Co.—

Ex s. s. Rydal Hall.

A K Bombay III—1 case printed cashmeres.

Ex s. s. Clan Sinclair.

T—1 case billiard cloth.

Ex s. s. Bretton Hall.

A K—1—1 case superfine broad-cloth.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instruction from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the Bombay Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old pawlins, mamocties, leather, canvas cuttings, timber scantlings, &c.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY next, the 1st September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery consisting of real old brown windsor soap, original and genuine macassar oil, frangipani and marrow oil pomade, essence of white rose, moss rose, damask rose, and spinarose, old brown windsor and elder-flower soap, finest quality Fuller's earth, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, mostly made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, Dresden, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, superior oil-painting and oleographs, a large size musical box, &c., the property of H. A. Sunnock, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1884.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,

Sold everywhere.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street London

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Elektra (s), from Trieste ; Pandora (s), Hongkong ; Agenor, New York ; City of Carthage (s), Glasgow ; County of Peebles, Cardiff. Yesterday :—Punjab (s), Kurrachee ; Castlebank (s), Mauritius ; and Waverley (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—Brindisi (s), for China, &c. ; Daisy Morris (s) and Scindia (s), Kurrachee ; Culna (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Knight of St. George (s), Hull ; and Bosphorus (s), Madras. Yesterday :—Columbia (s), for Jeddah, &c.

REPORTED THEFT.—Azee Boola, the proprietor of a barber's shop at Bhendy Bazar, has reported that his servant named Abdoola Hajee Baba, during complainant's absence from the shop on Friday last, opened a box and stole Rs. 200 in currency notes, and absconded. The accused is supposed to have made off towards the Punjab by rail.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Dadur-road, on the body of Bhickia Moonja, aged four years. Deceased while sleeping with his parents in the verandah of his hut on the night previous, was bitten by a snake in his left foot at about 11 o'clock. The boy died an hour after the occurrence. A search was made about the hut, but the snake could not be found. The verdict was that death had been caused by snake-bite.

ALLEGED INSANE.—A Hindoo named Atmaram Balcrishna, apparently a madman, was on Friday found in the sea at Colaba by a fisherman. He was handed over to the Water Police authorities, who upon inquiry found that the man had come to Bombay about two days previous, after serving a term of twelve months' imprisonment in the Tanna jail on being convicted of attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The man was lodged at the Mazagon lock-up for the night, and on Saturday he was taken to Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, for observation.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.—We [illegible] announcing the arrival

## THE HYDERABAD REVENUE SYSTEM.

WE extract the following from an address which has been presented by the people of Berar to the Revenue and Financial Secretary to His Highness the Nizam on the occasion of his visit to Akola:—"You have left Hyderabad to observe and study the revenue systems that prevail in the different provinces of India, to ascertain where your own system, introduced a few years ago under the auspices of your late excellent father Sir Salar Jang, requires to be perfected. This augurs well for the future welfare of His Highness the Nizam's subjects, whose happiness and contentment must always be a tower of strength to the State. The system of revenue and land assessment of Hyderabad closely follows the lines of the one that prevails in the Bombay Presidency. You must have observed the weak points in that system as even the Government's of Bombay and India have at last recognised them; and we are sure you, as head of the Finance Department, will take care to see that while the State is not defrauded of its just demands, the ryots are assured of the whole fruit of their labour. In re-assessing the fields it is of first importance that improvements made by the ryots themselves in the shape of digging wells, &c., be not taxed; the only legitimate ground for increase in the Government demand being, we submit, an increase in the value of land to which the ryot has not contributed.

"But the question of finding out which system will do or how its weak points may be remedied is not very difficult; this may be easily done by observing the working of similar systems in this or other provinces. What is difficult is to get able men to work that system honestly. In this province the difficulty was met by importing able men from the Bombay Presidency; and now that the educational system here has been laid on the lines in that Presidency there is no want of able and honest men to carry on the administration. Your late lamented father discerning this as a necessary condition to the successful working of the system he had adopted, imported foreigners to administer the system in the beginning; while at the same time he made arrangements by the establishment of Schools and a College to supply able men in future. But these will require time to bear fruit and in the meantime, the system of bringing in foreigners will have to be enlarged until it descends to the lowest grades of revenue officers. This expedient of administering in the beginning by means of outsiders, judging from its working in this province, will not permanently affect the privileges of your people, nor will its adoption fail to receive popular support, if these outsiders were selected from Berar, where the language, manners and traditions of the people do not differ from those in your northern and western districts. Similarly in the Telugu Districts you will have to import men from the neighbouring province of Madras. In order to give consistency and permanency to this policy it will be very desirable to affiliate your institutions for public instruction to the Universities of Madras and Bombay. By thus throwing together your own and British subjects under the same influences of College life, you will facilitate intercourse between the two people and unite them in one expansive civilization."

## BENGAL.

PLYING A PASSENGER STEAMER AT NIGHT AT CALCUTTA.—Captain J. Moore was charged at the instance of Superintendent Robertson, of the River Police, with having plied the passenger steamer Bassein, of which he is in command, from her brevy off Police Ghat after dark, viz., at 8 a.m. of the 6th instant, in contravention of the Port Rules. Captain Moore pleaded guilty, but stated in defence that, having only 13 passengers on board, he did not think he was breaking any of the Port Rules. That was the number which a tug-boat was allowed to carry without a certificate, and he was only taking the steamer to Garden Reach for a cargo of kerosine oil. It was a bright night, and the vessel was going only 3 knots an hour against the flood tide. The steamer was certified to carry passengers and having only 13 on board he ...eved that he came under the same rule as the ...ats, one of which, the Cyclone, left her ...ge at the same time. His worship observed ...e defendant had rendered himself liable to ...y of Rs. 100, but under the circumstances, ...that he should pay a fine of Rs. 25.—*Indian ...rs.*

... BY A STATION-MASTER.—From Burdwan ...at Baboo Modhoo Soodun Ghosal, the ... Station-master of Seetarampore, on the 14th instant by the Assistant ... Raneegunge sub-division of theft, ... eighteen months' rigorous ...ne of Rs. 40, or, in default, ...her rigorous imprisonment. ...tant Station master of ... a currency note of ... passenger's bundle ... the train. The ... Seetaram... detected.

... 17th ... instructed boat on ... Bagan... Factory for ...gan that; but owing ... on that day, by reason ...ute babies being conveyed ...rds between the river and ...sses in the neighbourhood, they ...ed on the road for two days. The ... convicted the defendant, and sentenced ... pay a fine of Rs. 5. The matter came before the High Court on Friday when Mr. T. Apcar applied to Justices Field and Norris for a rule calling upon the Sub-Deputy Magistrate to show cause why the records of the prosecution should not be sent up to their lordships for revision. Their lordships granted the rule, Mr. Justice Norris remarking that, even if an offence had been committed as was alleged, the defendant's servants, who had charge of the boat at the time, were the persons who should have been made liable.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE FRANCIS CASE.—The Golaghat correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphing on August 21, says:—A meeting held at Golaghat on the 18th August, to discuss the action of the police and others in the case of Mr. Francis, &c. It was proposed and passed:—That as the particulars of the false charges against Mr. Francis are already well known, further details need not be gone into; but on consideration of the opinion of the magistrate, which is as follows, "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying I look upon the whole story of the assault, even of the blows with the cane, as a cruel and malicious fabrication," the meeting considers that, for the sake of our general protection, some action should be taken to get punished the instigators and witnesses concerned in this plot. 2nd. That legal opinion should be obtained as to whether any action could be taken, and how. 3rd. That the members present are willing to pay for such opinion. 4th. That on receipt of such opinion, should it be favourable to the prosecution of a case, the Indian Tea Association and Anglo-Indian Defence Fund as well as the whole planting community of India, be called upon to subscribe towards the expenses of such prosecution. As the Editor of the *Englishman* has already expressed his willingness to receive and acknowledge subscriptions, they should be paid in to him.

THE NEW CLUB.—A general meeting of the members of the above club was held on the 19th instant, at which from fifty to sixty members were present, to elect a President, Vice-President, Committee, &c. Mr. Westland took the chair. The following resolutions were submitted:—Proposed by Mr. J. J. Ross, seconded by Mr. A. Wilson, "that the name of the club be the 'New Club.'" After some discussion the resolution was *carried*. Proposed by Mr. J. G. Apcar, seconded by Mr. H. E. Sanderson, "that Mr. J. J. J. Keswick be asked to act as President." *Carried nem. con.* Proposed by Mr. H. C. Begg, seconded by Mr. W. A. Boonaud, "that Mr. C. H. Moore be asked to act as Vice-President." *Carried nem con.* Proposed by Mr. J. J. Ross, seconded by Mr. A. Consolo, "that Mr. J. Kirkwood be elected Honorary Treasurer." *Carried.* Proposed by Mr. J. G. Apcar, seconded by Mr. W. C. Grant, "that Messrs. J. J. Ross and H. E. Sanderson be elected Honorary Secretaries." *Carried nem con.* Proposed by Mr. J. R. Napier, seconded by Mr. G. Hadenfeldt, "that the following gentlemen do form the Committee:—Messrs. W. Westland, D. Bain, J. A. Toomey, J. G. Apcar, C. Brock, P. A. Walker, W. Jacob, W. A. Bonnaud, C. J. Viletta and A. Consolo." *Carried nem con.* Proposed by Mr. J. G. Apcar, seconded by Mr. A. P. Smallwood, "that, with the exception of those rules relating to the payment of an entrance fee and subscription, the rules prepared by the Provisional Committee be placed before the Committee and members for their consideration before being finally adopted." *Carried.* Mr. J. G. Apcar further proposed that the entrance fee be Rs. 20, and the subscription be Rs. 15, payable quarterly in advance. Mr. J. R. Napier proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. A. S. Anderson, that the subscription be Rs. 5, payable monthly. The amendment, on being put to the vote, was *carried*. Mr. A. Wilson suggested that an arrangement be made that the liability of each member be limited. Mr. J. G. Apcar thought that this matter should not be passed without the consideration of the Committee, and should be discussed at a future date. Proposed by Mr. E. R. Henry, seconded by Mr. J. Mumford, "that full powers be given to the committee to carry on the affairs of the Club." *Carried.* A list of the members having been read out, Mr. J. G. Apcar proposed a vote of thanks to the Provisional Committee and Honorary Secretaries. *Carried nem. con.* With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.—*Indian Daily News.*

## MADRAS.

MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 9th to the 15th instant 302 persons died within the local limits of the Madras Municipality—males 150 and females 152; classified under the following heads: East Indians 8, Native Christians 13, Hindus 250 and Mohamedans 31. There were 5 deaths from small-pox, 6 from measles, 59 from fevers, 24 from dysentry, 38 from diarrhœa, 5 from cholera, and 165 from other causes. The cholera cases occurred in the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 7th Municipal divisions. During the same period 330 births were registered, males 195, and females 161; of this number 4 were still-born,

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

MEERUT correspondent, writing to the *Pioneer* under date August 1 says:—The excitement of the week concentrates in the departure of the Royal Irish for Egypt at a week's notice. The officers of the regiment always had an idea that, as they were the first for England, they would probably be stopped *en route* and find themselves before the end of the year looking for the Mahdi. The sudden order received, however, took every one by surprise, for a week is short time enough to get fighting kit together, and dispose of the miscellaneous belongings which even the British Sub collects about him. However Thomas Atkins is supposed to be ready to go at a moment's notice wherever duty calls him, and in spite of doubts as to the strength his regiment was to go, that is full fighting strength, or only relief strength, off they *had* to go. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught came down on Saturday to inspect and bid farewell, and yesterday morning he inspected the battalion on parade at 7 in the morning. The regiment paraded in fighting kit. Sam Brown belts for the officers, leather cross-belt "for the men, the dingy but serviceable *khaki* instead of the smart white uniforms which have been again allowed for station wear. The tunics have been padded down the back to protect Mr. Atkins' spine from the fierce Egyptian sun, his legs are encased in Afghan gaiters, and he looks as if ready for anything. H.R. H., attended by Colonel Haudeock, A.A.G., Major Pearson, R.A., A.Q.M.G.; Lord Downe, A.-D.-C., Major Backer, Brigade-Major, and Major Knox, R. H. A., rode on the ground punctually at 7 a.m., and was received with a royal salute. He passed down both ranks narrowly examining each soldier, and the regiment was then formed into quarter columns to allow of H. R. H. addressing them to the following effect:—

"Royal Irish,—You are now going where it is the ambition of every British soldier to go—on active service. You stand in the place of the old 18th, a regiment which has always done good service for its Queen and country. In New Zealand it did excellent work under the most arduous circumstances, and only two years ago your other battalion, of whom there must be several here, distinguished itself in the short campaign in Egypt. I feel sure that if you get the chance, as I trust you may, you will give an account of the enemy. But before you go there is one thing I must say, and that is that without sobriety and discipline a regiment is no more use than a mere crowd of men. I am sorry there have been complaints against you on this score, but I feel sure you will now with duty before you earn a character for those essential qualifications of a soldier, sobriety and discipline, and do credit to the Colours you serve under, and the country you belong to. I hope you will take what I have said in the spirit in which it is meant, and rest assured that wherever you go you carry with you my best wishes."

The regiment was then marched back to barracks. It paraded for 600 strong for inspection, but left the station about 800 strong. The large draft received last cold weather goes, as well as the most seasoned soldiers; women and children all go, only the sick remain. There were very few spectators at the inspection, but large numbers assembled at the Railway Station to see (it may be) the last of many a gallant friend. Colonel Shaw not being able to rejoin in time, the regiment left under command of Colonel Wray. The detachment from Fatehgarh joined head-quarters a few days ago. And so farewell to a gallant if somewhat troublesome, regiment. It has not been in Meerut long enough to take the place on the parade that the Buffs, the 68th, &c., did, but the Royal Irish and its excellent band will be missed, and everyone in Meerut will wish them a safe voyage to England after disposing of the Mahdi.

## THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

COMMENTING on the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of Calcutta, the *Indian Daily News* says:—We think the Commissioners should resign at once, because some time in December they will have to discuss the question of the way in which the recommendations of the Commission will interfere with the budget of next year. There is, therefore, before them the certainty of a new conflict in December, and it is better by one way or that they should settle themselves by the only constitutional method open to them, namely, an appeal to those who sent them to the Municipal Board. It may be said that this might be a proper course to be taken in England, but that it is not a proper course to follow in Calcutta. We would point out that no comparison can possibly arise, because the powers of the Government in England are very much more restrained than in Calcutta, and because in England there is a powerful and active public opinion which makes the decision of the question would practically rest. Here the Government chooses to consider that 640 out of 40,000 rate-payers represent public opinion. It is desirable in every way that public opinion should be brought to bear on the Government. It created an elective Municipality, and it should be held to be prepared to face the consequences of such a creation. Now, the only fair and constitutional course open to the Commissioners is to let the question is to let the elective Commissioners appeal to those who elected them; that is a decision which they have a right to challenge, and a right to expect the Government to take notice of.

The *Englishman* says:—Apart from the resignation of a number of the Commissioners, there will still be for the Corporation, whether possessed of half a dozen or more members, a degree of irreconcilables, to consider whether they will appoint a member to join the Commission nominated by Government. The law allows them thirty days to make their selection, but contemplates the possibility of there making default, in which case the Local Government is to appoint the third member of the Commission. We can hardly imagine anything in worse taste or more damaging of the position of the Municipality than that they should abstain from co-operating as desired. Not only will they be declining to carry out the law, but they will lose the opportunity of putting their case as strongly as it can be put before the Government Commission. Such an error on their part would be inexcusable. And when they come to make their selection they have really no choice in the matter. They can but delegate their Chairman to act as representative. No other member of the Corporation can have such knowledge of the requirements of the town as he possesses. How Mr. Harrison will relish the situation when he is appointed to a Commission which has resigned in a body we cannot say, however, we leave to his personal feelings. For our part we shall expect to see the Chairman's knowledge utilized by the Commission in a manner likely to secure valuable improvements in the sanitation of the town.

The *Statesman*.—Mr. Thompson is very happily constituted, if he really has no apprehension that his persons and reputation will suffer. The Municipal Act will be interpreted by impartial observers as dictated by any hostility to self-government." He has shown, he declares by every means his power, and against the opinion of many experienced officers whose opinion he entitled to respect, with their kind "warmest sympathy and support." But local self-government, he reminds us, "has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and one of those responsibilities is the recognition and performance of the duties which the privileges demand."

What the 'privileges' are is not quite clear, since the Commissioners are paid nothing. The Commissioners' 'privileges,' so far as we can see, are to work diligently, to receive nothing, and so be at last kicked out. The bureaucracy certainly has privileges, the privilege of doing nothing, as we see in these suburbs, and of drawing handsome pay for the trouble, and finally passing the hot season at the hills. Mr. Thompson has a very ingenious contrivance for two about nine, and we should really feel glad if one or other of them would tell us what the 'privileges' of the Commissioners are, as we might be tempted to aspire to a share in them. We have been under the impression that the office was a somewhat thankless one. At all events the 'privilege' of devoting a good deal of time to the public, and doing a good deal of unremunerated work, has not proved very attractive to us. The public must see, however, that it is very improper for us to comment in this irreverent way upon what a Secretary to Government indulgently discloses. When Mr. Macaulay 'has the honor' solemnly to remind us that as a privilege to devote a good deal of time and labour to the public without pay, gets upon a transcendental platform at a height above us that makes him seem a little foggy. Three thousand a year with the 'privilege' of harangueing, lofty the humble men who work in the plains without pay, to get rid of the filth which the celestial beings have left us as a legacy, is perhaps a little provoking, if you are so ill-conditioned as to look at in this way. We should like to have seen Mr. Macaulay's face, when reminding the Commissioners that self-government has its privileges as well, as 'responsibilities.'

## EURASIAN EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

"A WALER" writes to the *Englishman*:—Enquiries have been made by Eurasians, what wages they could earn, what work they could do in Australia, and many other questions which I think I am fully qualified to answer, having spent nine years in the colonies, and having in that time come in contact with several Eurasians. Certainly, if Eurasians do emigrate to Australia, they should without doubt favour Western Australia with their presence. In Victoria I visited a sheep station in which were two Eurasians holding very subordinate positions. They had tramped from where the mail coach had landed them, they were on the look out for any work they could get, they were hungry, and wanted food, and as soon as they appeared food was set down before them. When they had eaten well, they slept well, and the next morning the proprietor of the station, who was one of the kindest of men, arranged work for them to do. The one was to dig holes for a fence, and the other was to saw timber for the said fence. This was not in keeping with their ideas of what labour should be, so they declined to do "rougher work than they had ever done." The gentleman only too gladly saw them leave his estate a few days after.

Another squatter who met an Eurasian in Melbourne and "heard his most melancholy tale" was pathetically touched, and not only did he buy him new clothes, and fed him well for a week in Melbourne, but promised to *make* a place for him on his station. This young man had very little to do. His duty was to ride and see horses watered, and occasionally to count sheep. He could not ride, he could not learn to ride! The sheep he had to count ran too quickly for him to be able to get anything like the correct tally. The squatter was most indulgent and said "better luck next time." The Eurasian feeling himself to be appreciated, put on side (as we call it) and declined to eat his meals with the station hands, amongst whom were men of good family as well as education. A few days after a fire broke out, and every man and woman (including the squatter's wife, who was an English lady) on the station worked their level best, beating the flames, but this was too hard work for the Eurasian, and drawing water from the well was derogatory, so he simply sat and looked on. His master paid him up to date, saw him off to Melbourne and hoped never to hear from him again. Arriving in Melbourne he could find no work to do, at least he could not find any to suit him, so instantly applied for relief to the public.

If Eurasians succeed in Australia it will be in Western Australia. Fortunately for themselves, many of their community have not, apparently, landed in Western Australia up till now. It is useless for Eurasians who cannot do manual labour to think of going to Australia, unless they are possessed of capital. I am told that Eurasians make good bank clerks. Well banking, of course, is a universal business throughout the civilised world. It will, doubtless, astonish many readers that in no place in the world are bank clerks more populous and worse paid than in Australia. In Adelaide (South Australia) there is a Bank whose juniors are received on the magnificent, munificent salary of five shillings per week. These clerks are those youths lately taken from school who work on at that until they grow accustomed to the bank clerk's most monotonous career, and then either turn their attention to something else or stick to the bank for life. It needs as much influence to get appointed to any position in a bank in the colonies as it does to get a Government situation in India. A coasting steamer company once engaged stewards, many of whom happened to be Eurasians. They were not long in the service. The passengers complained bitterly of the laziness of the Eurasian stewards, and the line of steamers, finding they were getting unpopular, "sacked" the stewards.

I am not exaggerating when I say that I never saw or heard of a good Eurasian colonist; there are many Eurasians in number, but they have neither the manners nor the muscles to fit them for roughing it in the colonies. They expect to be put in important positions, and to be able to order about their superiors, who naturally refuse to recognise penniless Eurasians as being superior to hard up Europeans. Eurasians at present in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales are mostly to be found as billiard markers, scene shifters (in theatres), tramway conductors (until lately), and professional loafers and beggars.

If Eurasians emigrate to Australia I should most strongly recommend them to go to Western Australia, but even then they should not arrive penniless. The old west Australian motto used to be "Beans, beads a day and a dry place to sleep in, and that is enough." Things have changed since then, and railway have opened up and are opening up the country, and the people who were then content with their three meals a day and a dry sleeping place have become more ambitious, and are developing every industry. If the Government of Western Australia has really offered to pay the passages of one hundred selected families, the said families should be most carefully selected, and none should be allowed to go who cannot use a pick and shovel, and are fully prepared to work like Englishmen at anything that comes in their way.

Eurasian women—I am at a loss to know what they could do. They are a seemingly very few of them know anything beyond how to make themselves comfortable. Eurasians going to Australia will not be able to have servants unless they are in tolerably easy circumstances. If they go in poverty they will find it far more expensive than living here; if they go up country they will have to make their own bread and grow their own vegetables. Perhaps the Eurasians it has been my lot to encounter in the colonies are the most inferior sort, but if they were, they had a most surprising amount of self-assurance and a wonder-ful idea of their own importance.

A youth applied for the situation in a bank, and having gained favor with one of the directors, was told to send in an application, and also copies of testimonials. He had been eighteen months in New South Wales, and reported that he could not get on there well, so came to Victoria in search of work. He declined to give any testimonials, and neglected saying what he had been doing in New South Wales. Enquiries were made, and finally it was discovered that he had been in gaol for forgery, and not in New South Wales, but had been fifteen months in Darlinghurst prison. When he called again on the Manager and heard there was no vacancy for him he was surprised but not the least ashamed of having been an inmate of a prison.

Some Eurasians will not go, on principle, upcountry. They prefer town, and as long as they can get together enough to keep them by begging and borrowing they will do so rather than go. They should be looked upon as being a one-sided paper against Eurasians, but as I said before, it has never been my fortune to behold a desirable Eurasian colonist, and therefore I have written all I know of them and their habits in Australia. Within these limits they are unpopular, as tillers of the earth they are unsuitable, as waiters in hotels they are not much admired, and "as hard as nails" as billiard markers they seem most happy. Eurasians should be good engineers, and if they thoroughly understood engineering they would find Australia not a bad place to go to.

The Australians are already tired of Indian servants, and prefer their room to their company, and so it will be with Eurasians if such of them as I have described emigrate to Australia. They will find as time goes on that the people want to get nearer to us, so long as caste in its essentials is allowed to rule. Caste, then, is not altogether the bad thing it is often called; still there is much in it that will have to go, before the Hindu can hope to be dealt with as on an equality with the English. Whatever there is in it of evil, of wrong views of the relations of man to man outside his own circle, all in fact that is a hindrance to social advancement and the welfare of the people generally yielding to influences of very diverse kinds. Much of it yields to contact with the world in these days of gregarious travel. It is one of the great benefits of that outer knowledge of mankind and countries which Hindus, in yearly increasing numbers, are gaining, that it has shown them some of the weak points of the caste system, and the necessity of quietly disposing of them, if they would be fitted for the work of the future. Contact with the world and not caste-bound people of India. While this change is going on, to the real satisfaction of the intelligent and sensible Hindus, it is curious to see a proposal put forth, in all seriousness, as is supposed, of Hindu gentlemen visiting England, to afford them the means of keeping up caste observances while living in or near London. This is part of a scheme, lately put forward, which in its general aspect is good. Indian public opinion in England is good and which deserves the support of English people. But the part of it to which I refer has no claim on our sympathy. When we see Hindu gentlemen and, when American women will be numerous, we need not regret the general effect of travel upon caste. We must try, indeed, to avoid carefully all that may in any way offend the caste prejudices of our Indian visitors, or interfere with their customs, but we have nothing to do with cultivating caste. Our business is to let it alone. Meantime, I repeat, caste being what it is, there is something more than distinction of race between these Indian people and ourselves. The differences are entirely consistent with the most friendly feeling and good-will. This friendly feeling has been growing most happily, and it will continue to grow if nothing is done to hinder it.—*National Review.*

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

A CIRCULAR has been drawn up by the Comite d'Hygiene, at the instance of the French Government, and published for the general instruction of the people as to the precautions to be observed during the cholera epidemic. Much of the advice contained in it deserves the attention of Englishmen, to whom it may be of no small value, should the malady spread to this country.

It is pointed out that, even during the worst epidemics, the proportion of persons who suffer is small, and that there are almost invariably more recoveries than deaths. Those who are frightened of the disease are the least able to resist its attacks. Excessive fatigue should be avoided. Too much work and too much pleasure are equally dangerous. No one, when bathing, should remain for long in the water; and if business permits of going to bed early and getting up moderately late, so much the better. Chills, and above all night chills, must be guarded against. It is unwise to sleep with open windows; flannel should be worn during the hot weather. Water for drinking purposes should be obtained from sources beyond contaminations, and should be boiled before it is used. If boiled water be found to be insipid, tea should be drunk; or the water may be advantageously boiled with a pinch of hops or centaury and then mixed with light wine. A drink which is an admirable thirst-quencher may be made of old rum (two ounces), tincture of gentian (a few drops), and boiled water (a pint and a half). The filtering of all drinks through charcoal is advisable; and the use of natural mineral waters for drinking purposes is recommended. Bakers should be careful as to the origin of the water needed for their business; and no wells in the immediate neighbourhood of inhabited houses should be used. There is no dancer in the moderate consumption of thoroughly ripe fruit, provided that it be not over-ripe. It is well, however, to peel it, and still better to cook it. Vegetables should invariably be cooked; and salads should be altogether avoided, as they are liable to retain any cholera germs that may be spread over the surface of the soil. Any irregularity of diet, drink, or habit is dangerous. The stomach and the digestion should never be suffered to get out of order. Any over-indulgence offers a favourable opportunity for the disease to attack. Ices and iced foods should be avoided.

Any digestive or stomachic irregularity may be the prelude to an attack of cholera. As soon as anything of the kind is noticed during an epidemic, a doctor should be called in; for in most cases prompt treatment will either keep off or arrest the threatened danger. Persons who have charge of cholera patients should never be left in attendance upon them for more than twelve hours at a time, and should be supplied with wine by day and coffee by night. The best disinfectant is sulphate of copper. In its absence, chloride of lime and chloride of zinc are recommended; but phenic acid and sulphate of iron are said to be inefficient. All vessels used in the sick-room should contain a strong solution of sulphate of copper or a large handful of chloride of lime, and a further quantity of the disinfectant may be advantageously added as occasion suggests. All linen used in the sick-room should also be treated with one or another of these disinfectants and then, in half an hour's time, freely rinsed in boiling water. Clothes that can be washed may be submitted to a similar process. Other garments should be baked in an oven, or they may be hung in an empty and closely confined space and exposed for four-and-twenty hours to the fumes of burning sulphur; but any clothes that are of no great value should be promptly burnt. The walls, floors, and carpets of a sick-room should, after the removal of a cholera patient, be washed with a strong solution of sulphate of copper or painted with chloride of lime; and the rags, brooms, and brushes used in the disinfection should be burnt. Double sheets of newspaper may, before the reception of a patient, be interposed between the bed-linen, and the mattress; and this paper must afterwards be burnt; but soiled mattresses and beds must be thoroughly saturated with a fluid disinfectant and then baked or exposed to vapour heated to some degrees above boiling-point. In every locality in which cholera appears a public oven should be provided; and vehicles used for no other purpose should be set apart to carry infected articles to be baked, while other vehicles should be used when the articles are returned to their owners. In infected houses and, indeed, infected districts all water-closets should be frequently flushed with a quart or so of solution of sulphate of copper or of chloride of lime: and sinks and drains should be similarly treated every evening. All dustbins and rubbish-heaps must be disinfected in like manner; and the public dustmen should carry with them sufficient chloride of lime in powder to keep their carts and their contents covered with it.

Large public assemblages should be avoided; all rubbish from dwelling-houses and manufactories should be promptly disinfected, and if possible burnt. The outbreak of cholera in a house should be at once reported to the local officer of health; there should be a rigorous inspection by properly qualified officials of all hotels and lodging-houses in which the disease may have appeared; and wherever the epidemic shows itself public ambulances and hospitals should without delay be placed at the disposal of the sufferers.

If these hints are rigidly acted on it is believed that an epidemic of cholera is not at all likely to assume serious proportions.

## WHY SO MANY WOMEN FADE EARLY.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of our New England exchanges has illustrated the leading causes of early decay in women with so much aptness that we consider it fitting to present the article here in a condensed form:—"A woman should reach her prime between forty and fifty," says an author of note, but, alas, too many have sunken cheeks, sallow complexions, and tired, fretful faces, at that age. The causes are many; the perils and anxieties of child-bearing and child-training have robbed many a blooming cheek of its charms of freshness, but even this is contrary to the laws of nature. When these sacred duties are understood as they should be, and proper care is taken not only of the body but of the mental condition, we shall see more cheerful mothers in every home. There are many causes lying at the root of this evil, for evil it is, when the sweetness and freshness leave a young woman's face, and hard lines make her appear even older than her grandmother. One chief cause is fretting or over-anxiety. Women, as a rule, dwell too much on little things; they magnify troubles, anticipate their coming, and weary themselves and others by their complaints about their children in the most unnecessary manner. Another cause of early vanishing beauty is the want of fresh air. Not an occasional walk or drive, not a round of calls or a little shopping, but regular doses of good, fresh air. A woman should make it a religious duty to see something new every day, something which will compel her to walk, and at the same time divert her, leading her to forget the unfinished garment or the impertinence of a not-of-all-work. It is right, proper, essential to good health, spirits, and an equable temper, that a woman should go out, not saying, "I will finish this needlework," or "arrange this room," but putting health before all else, resolutely go out into the air. Yes, half an hour will tone one up for the day. If need be, let the children be taken, and the walk will be doubly enjoyable as one listens to their artless prattle. A famous botanist dated his love of plants to the early morning walks taken with his mother. She knew something about their habits and names, just enough to inspire him with a determination to know more, and he became a young master. "When you proposed the constitutional for me, I thought it a luxury I could not afford. I had been taught in my old New England home that every good housekeeper always finished her domestic duties before going out. I resolved to try another method, not, however, till health and strength were failing, and the care of two children made me nervous and fanciful. Now, for more than a year I have thrown open the windows, exposed bedding and room to a current of fresh air, and then put on over my morning-dress a little suit of water-proof. For each child I made a simple ulster, which covered the plain or soiled dress underneath. Thus arrayed we went out for one hour, no more, no less. The good has been beyond estimate; even my husband rejoices in my common-sense ideas and increased strength." Suppose some one should call and afterward represents you as an untidy house-keeper?" "I am wiser now, and I know very well that the untidy women are those who leave things entirely undone, or badly done, not those who consider the health of the family, and take the remainder of their day for things of less moment. Hundreds of persons make up their beds without airing them at all, or only for a few minutes; any good physician will tell you this is untidy." The more intuitive woman has to perform the more need has she for uniform good temper and strong, healthy nerves. These she can never have if her days and nights are spent waiting on your mind a vision of maize-fields and orange-gardens, of mountains whitened over with olives, and a sunny expanse of fertile plain or glimmering sea; and so you go on your way with a feeling that the fog or drizzle is even more cheerless than before. The more you move among the Italian Londoners of this class, the more you feel that the blear light and the fierce heat of the South are needed to bring out the full flavour of the national character. Here it is apt to become tasteless or even sour, like unripened fruit.

Of late years, too, these Italian guests of ours have lost much of the romance that used to encircle them. No compassionate maiden can now hope, when dropping a penny into the hat of a wandering musician instead of spending it upon a bun, that she may be alleviating the sufferings of a noble political exile; no poor mother who shares her children's scanty meal with the small Italian who appears at her door ought to fancy that he is a slave whom neither English nor Italian law can protect. There is no reason to suppose that any large number of revolutionary leaders ever took to organ-grinding as a means of earning their bread; but there can be no doubt that a weary considerable trade in Italian children used to exist. It was carried on in this way. An agent of a London firm or a speculator on his own account wandered through Italy in search of wares. Wherever he saw a quick-eyed boy or a light-footed girl he made inquiries as to their parentage. If the family to which they belonged was well off, he took no further steps; if it was poor, he learned all he could glean as to the characters of the father and mother, and acted accordingly. When the parents were known to regard their children with great affection, he represented to them the advantages that might be conferred on such a son or such a daughter by a trip to foreign countries and full instruction in some branch of trade or industry. He had taken a fancy to the child, was willing to bear the expense, and so on; but he must have the security that his pupil should not leave him as soon as he began to repay the expense of his education. When he found that the parents were very badly off, or that they displayed but little attachment to their offspring, the agent or speculator simply offered a round sum for the child, which usually varied from 25 to 200 lire—that is, from 1*l.* to 8*l.* Children have been sold for less, but only, the Italians say, when they had stepmothers. In either case the purchaser appeared with the parents before the local authorities; the former took upon himself the maintenance and education of the child, and the latter ceded their authority to him. We may add that except in Caserta and a few similar districts, more than one, or at most two, children were rarely taken at one time from a single village, and that the cruelties practised by the masters seem to have been greatly exaggerated; but it must be a matter of sincere satisfaction to every humane person to know that this nefarious trade has now been almost entirely suppressed. This is due to the united and energetic action of the Italian and the English Governments, to the untiring labours of the Roman Catholic priests connected with the Italian Church at Hatton Garden, and to Italian Consulate, which has shown itself not only ready but eager to co-operate with the Fathers in protecting those who have no one else to right their wrongs. It is very pleasant to find the clergy thus acting in harmony with the representatives of a Government, which for obvious reasons they cannot unconditionally recognise, for the purpose of carrying out a work which is so truly Christian just because it is so truly humane, and to discover that the official representatives of Italy have the same cause so warmly at heart. And this enables us to say frankly that no one who has any true knowledge of the long, hard, patient work that the Fathers of Hatton Garden are doing can question the value of their labours. Their exertions have been such that in spiritual and many worldly matters the italians of London are at least as well cared for as our own poor, though of silver and gold the poor church of a poverty-stricken colony has but little to give.

Though the suppression of the traffic in children has been the greatest advance made, it is by no means the only change in the character of the Italian population of London that has been wrought during the last ten years. Formerly almost the entire musical trade was in the hands of a few capitalists, who hired the men in their native villages, paid their travelling expenses to London, found them board, lodging, and clothes, and supplied them with an organ for two years. All the money collected flowed into the master's pockets; but at the end of the term each man received from 1*l.* to 20*l.*, with which he generally returned to his own country, where a little capital went a long way. While in London they slept together in large dormitories, and their food consisted of coffee and bread in the morning, polenta for dinner, and macaroni and a sailor's meal in the evening. A charitable public was expected to provide the lunch. Both masters and men are said to have been, as a rule, scrupulously honest in their dealings with each other. As the former insisted on a strict right of search, it would of course have been difficult for those whom they employed to conceal any part of their earnings; and the English girl and women who entered the profession were shrewdly suspected of spending a part of their gains on a good meal when they had had a lucky day, and this, we are told, an Italian very rarely did.

This system still exists, but it is far less profitable to the master than it once was, and it is being superseded by Italians who come over at their own expense, and hire an instrument at their own risk. What is called a "fine piano" is let at from nine to twelve shillings a week. It is very difficult to form any estimate as to the average earnings of the person who plays it. A mother with a good instrument and a nice-looking boy or girl who can dance a little is said sometimes to take as much as fifteen shillings on a sunny afternoon at Wimbledon, whereas at other times the same party may play and dance through fourteen wet, weary hours without making half the money that the daily hire of their organ costs. The masters who formerly had the trade in their hands were possessed of sufficient means to view even a long succession of wet and foggy days with equanimity, as they knew the weather must change, and what was lost one week would be supplied by the next; but now a great deal of misery is caused by a long continuance of rain and fog among those who have few resources but their dingy habitation into the filthy air, the mother plays like a steamengine, and the daughter dances her best, often better far than on the bright days when she always gains applause, for her spirit rises as she feels the weight of the evil circumstances to which they are opposed. No one notices them except the shoe-blacks, who have no halfpence to give. By degrees the girl begins to drag her feet unwillingly, the mother to grind more slowly, and so the wretched procession proceeds dreary hour by hour, and when noon has come, it is found to be a piece of unwarranted extravagance to buy a penny worth of bread; yet that at least they feel they must have. There is so much to pay for even when the weather is inclement—the lodging, the evening meal, and the organ. The whole price is generally said to Englishmen, and yet it is hard to earn by traversing dingy terrace after terrace when everybody is in an ill humour and the children are indoors. Thus the independence which the street musicians have attained is not an unmixed blessing, but it has led to a great change in the character of the colony. Formerly a visit to England was only an episode in the life of an Italian. His thoughts and interests were still centred in his own country. Now he generally makes up his mind to settle among us, as soon as he has saved a little money, he sends for his relations. Eight years ago the women usually remained at home; in London there was only one for twenty men; now there is one for every five, and their number is constantly increasing. Unfortunately they dislike not only the climate, but the social life of England. The emancipation which their English sisters are supposed to long for so eagerly is disgusting to them, and the best among them endeavour to maintain in England as much as possible of the seclusion of the South, which is difficult in itself, and often leads to ludicrous incidents.

It must not be supposed, however, that the Italian youth is insensible to the charms of English women. It happens not unfrequently that he appears before his priest with a girl who has contented his heart by surrendering her own, and asks to be married to her as quickly as possible. In vain the spiritual adviser recommends delay, as at present neither of the lovers can understand a word that the other says. The bridegroom assures him that there is a certain sentiment which convinces him that if he can only be united to the lady of his choice he will live happily for ever after. Such a marriage might form the subject of a charming little comedy, if any living dramatist could treat it as Shakspeare did the loves of Henry V. and Katharine. But, like many pleasant and most poetical things, we are told that in real life it is rarely a success.—*Saturday Review.*

## LONDON ITALIANS.

ITALIAN organ-grinders are not generally welcome visitors to the man of a cultivated ear or a contemplative turn of mind. Even if they do not pause under some neighbouring window, their gradual approach and slow departure along the narrow echoing street are quite enough to convince him that music may be by no means the least disagreeable of noises. In the same way the ambulant ice-dealer does not cater for epicures, nor the imageman find his chief patrons among the æsthetic devotees of sweetness and light. Indeed, if we except the wandering Arab, we are not found to say that our poorer Italian guests seem chiefly to be employed in providing cheap luxury, and art for the uncultured; and it should be remembered to their credit that they have to a large extent created the demand they supply. Of summer days it is pleasant now and then—at long intervals—to see a group of English gutter-children dancing round a swarthy stranger, or to watch a matron cheapening the plaster cast of a naked child which seems to be strangely like the one she lately lost; but, on the whole, these foreigners can hardly be said to add a charm to the street life of London. In autumn and winter they often lend a new horror to the rowdyism of dreariness. On a chilly November afternoon, for instance, you may chance upon a woman dressed in the peasant attire of some district of Southern Italy. She is standing beside a bird-cage whose denizens she commiserates and bedecks as their employer. Her dress is so sodden that she no longer cares to seek a partial protection from the damp, and her whole face and mien express the listless endurance of a wretchedness against which it is useless to struggle or protest. If you speak to her in her own language, her eyes will brighten for a moment, and you do not feel offended when she replies with a "non tanto" to your question as to how she likes England. When you continue the conversation and ask her where she was born, she answers you politely enough though the light dies out of her eyes, and the old weary stolid look returns. It is not home-sickness that works the change, but simply a do

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23.

To-day having been a general holiday our local markets have been closed, so that we have merely to report upon the home telegrams.

Stocks in London are generally unchanged, the only movements reported by Reuter being an advance of ¼ to 107½ in the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, and a decline of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is firm and partially 3d. per quarter higher, Rapeseed firmer and 3d. to 6d. up to arrive. Wheat continues to give way in value. Liverpool arrival quotations being again reduced 2d. per cental.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull, sales 8,000 bales including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive in near positions were 1-32d. lower. To-day's market has also been dull, with sales only 5,000 bales, Mid-Uplands on the spot being quoted at 6d., a decline of 1s. 16d. In New York ready cotton is unaltered, but futures to-day are 5 points lower at 10-24 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual weekly statistics showing the position of the staple as compared with the two previous years. The Liverpool stock during the week has decreased by 29,000 bales, and is now 111,000 bales less than last year, whilst the visible supply for all Europe has declined by 40,000, and stands 161,000 bales below the corresponding data last season.

The small receipts of cotton at the U.S. port continues a prominent feature, but it is evidently regarded as more indicative of a late than a short yield. They will soon, however, begin to exercise a marked influence on the statistical position in Liverpool.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 3,000 | 11,000 | 12,300 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. | 10,000 | 13,000 | 9,000 |
| ,, ,, Continent | 2,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,805,000 | 5,949,000 | 4,655,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. ,, | 2,468,000 | 2,841,000 | 2,771,000 |
| ,, Cont. ,, | 1,419,000 | 1,834,000 | 1,254,000 |
| ,, Stock in the Ports | 147,000 | 237,000 | 134,000 |

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 1,660,000 | 1,821,360 | 1,408,410 |
| ,, ,, Surats | 396,000 | 511,170 | 691,130 |

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 772,000 | 890,530 | 631,980 |
| ,, London | 68,000 | 50,440 | 70,440 |
| American afloat | 20,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 |
| East Indian ,, | 65,000 | 105,000 | 165,000 |
| | 932,000 | 1,065,970 | 885,420 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 6 1-16d. | 5¾d. | 7¼d. |
| ,, Good Fair Dholleras | 4½d. | 4 1-16d. | 5¾d. |
| Difference | 1 11-16d. | 1 9-16d. | 2 d. |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bosphorus, 1,629 tons, Captain A. R. Smith, sailed on the 23rd instant for Madras in ballast.

The steamer Daisy Morris, 974 tons, Captain R. Adams, sailed on the 23rd instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

The steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, sailed on the 23rd instant for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

The steamer Knight of St. George, 1,972 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, sailed on the 23rd instant for Hull, with a general cargo.

The steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 1,050 pilgrims as deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,408 tons, Captain J. H. Fletcher, sailed on the 23rd instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Pereira, Mr. S. Mendis, and 37 deck.

The steamer John Morrison, 1,280 tons, Captain Alex. James, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from North Shields (19th July), with a cargo of 297 tons coke, and 1,305 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Elektra, 1,054 tons, Captain G. Sturli, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Trieste (1st August), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Tesche, Mr. S. Dragon, Mr. S. Haricstia, and 13 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Elektra (s) | Sturli | Trieste, August 1. |
| | Pandora (s) | Mettel | Hongkong, July 22. |
| | Agenor | Lothrop | New York, May 15. |
| | Cy. of Carthagets | MacPherson | Glasgow, July 18. |
| | County of Perth | Senir | Cardiff, July 23. |
| 24 | Punjaub (s) | Seeman | Kurrachee, Aug. 21. |
| | Carlisbank (s) | Bevillan | Mauritius, Aug. 13. |
| | Waverley (s) | Silvert | Liverpool, July 23. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Brindisi (s) | Reeves | China, &c. |
| | Daisy Morris (s) | Adams | Kurrachee. |
| | Culna (s) | Fletcher | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Knight of St. George (s) | Sheill | Hull. |
| | Scindia (s) | Abrey | Kurrachee. |
| | Bosphorus (s) | Smith | Madras. |
| 24 | Columbian (s) | Baldwin | Jeddah, &c. |

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Highfield (s), to Dunkirk.
,, Clare, to Antwerp.
,, Recta, to Havre.
,, Elektra, to China, &c.
,, Secundra, to Calcutta and Coast.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Nepaul (s) | Alderton | London, July 16. |
| | Governor (s) | Valiant | Liverpool, July 19. |
| | Maharani (s) | Burleigh | Rangoon, Aug. 18. |

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19.—Ship W. H. Corser. Barque Cartvale.
Aug. 20.—Barque Mabel.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Bucephalus (s) | ..... | Melbourne. |
| 21 | Asia (s) | ..... | Rangoon. |
| | C. Macpherson (s) | ..... | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Adele | London. |
| 22 | Erato | London. |

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—45 bales cotton, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co; 55 bales wool, Jaita Purshotum; 210 bales rags, Chunda Ramjee; 231 bales wool, 95 bales cotton, 4 bales rags, and 1,800 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Ramdass Gopaljee; 800 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudumsee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Fuckeer Mahomed Vally Mahomed; 200 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

Persia s—350 cwts bones, Fazul Meerally Rahimbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—17 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

Japanese s—22½ cwts gum, Hasumbhoy Dattoo; 27 cwts gum, Mahomedally Modoobhoy; 14 bales skins, Jafferbhoy Furdhan; 31 cwts gum, Rahimtoola Datoo; 15 cwts gum and 40 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, Moolla Dina Lalljee; 31 cwts ivory, Essa Thavar; 20 cwts gum, 16 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, 4 cwts beeraboln, and 42½ cwts wet dates, D. Peerbhoy; 42 cwts gum, and 1 case peacock feathers, D. D. Mahomed; 80½ cwts wheat, Vassonjee Narronjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rokia s—60 bales cotton, Gaddum, Rythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highfield s—800 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, A. Blaschock and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clare s—400 bales cotton, 4,500 cwts poppyseed, 300 cwts woodseed, 450 cwts myrabolams, and 2,996¼ cwts rapeseed.

Tangiers s—1,200 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers

FOR HULL.

Knight of St. George s—2,001 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China s—750 cwts groundnuts, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Electra s—75 bales cotton, Dowlutram Dwarkabux; 75 bales twist, Shaik Essa bin Khalifa; 70 bales cotton, the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co; 200 bales cotton, G. Fazul.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Wood, Henry-Captain, Public Works Department, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 22.

Vincent, Captain, C. I. Horse, on leave, from Augur.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

Mowat, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Deolalee.

AUGUST 24.

Barry, Surg., on leave, to Poona.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 11, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on pplication

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1881, of Rupees twenty-two and annas twelve per share, will be paid on presentation of share certificates at the registered office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 26th August, 1884.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED
Acting General Manager.

Bombay, Aug. 23, 1884.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHOPE—August 23, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of H. I. Chope, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JAMIESON—August 19, at Ootacamund, the wife of A. Jamieson, Government Botanical Gardens, of a son.

DEATHS.

ROBERTS—August 16, at Barwain, Hoshiarpur district, Philip Gavin, son of T. Roberts, C.S., aged 3½ months.

SPEECHLY—August 19, at Vellore of cholera, S. Speechly, retired Inspector, Government Telegraph Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1884.

We said on Friday last that, if the falling of the Nile rendered it impossible to send an expedition to Khartoum by the river, it was probable that no expedition would be sent at all, for the route across the mountains and desert from Suakim to Berber would be found impracticable without a railway, which would take at least six months to construct. The military authorities of the Horse Guards—of whom Lord Wolseley is of course the most eminent—evidently share that view. They insist that the sole route should be adopted which of course an admission of the impossibility of sending a force from Suakim by Berber. While Berber was still in the hands of the Egyptians it was of course possible to rush a small force thither from Suakim, and once there it might have hoped to find boats and provisions and reinforcements which would make a movement along the Nile for the remaining two hundred miles a practicable undertaking. Now it is not to be thought of; for at Berber the force which had traversed the foodless and almost waterless country lying between it and the sea-coast would be cooped up in the town, without supplies and without the means of procuring transport wherewith to reach Khartoum by the river. The march of a considerable force to Berber, no railway being in existence, could not be effected without an immense train of camels—five to each man is the calculation—to carry food and water for the troops and for themselves. That route may therefore be looked upon as quite out of the question, and fortunately the Horse Guards see the fact, and refuse to attempt to send a force that way. There remains the route by the Nile. The falling of the river seemed to the Government a couple of days ago to preclude the sending of the expedition by that route. Whether the decision was well-founded or not we have not the means of saying; the Horse Guards apparently think it open to reversal. We were surprised that the impossibility of passing the cataracts in boats should have been alleged as a reason for renouncing the Nile route. The cataracts are always regarded as impassable, and travellers and troops disembark and march past those obstructions to navigation. A certain distance has been provided for by a few miles of railway which still exist, and are no doubt available for the purposes of an expedition. The strip of railway would not carry the regiments and their supplies far; but it would help them on the way, and in due time they would once more come on a navigable portion of the river, the boats being dragged overland past the rapids and shallows.

Presumably, then, the route by the Nile is still practicable, though difficult and tedious. Here we revert to the *cui bono?* What is the real object of this expedition? Of course we shall be told, to rescue Gordon. But if we take Stanley's word for it—and there are other means of arriving at the same conclusion—General Gordon can extricate himself, if he pleases, without any expedition at all. He has a large force under him; he has the command of the river, which he sweeps with his armed steamers; he can come and go, and three routes of escape are open to him. He does not depart, however. He objects to the policy of surrendering Khartoum—a point upon which we agree with him; but the Government that sent him thither does not. He wants to smash the Mahdi. The Government which he represents has no such desire. Why, then, is he not withdrawn? He has permission to retire—he has been officially counselled to retire. Why is he not peremptorily ordered to do so? Because he threatens the Government with the "infamy" of abandoning the Soudan garrisons and all who depend upon those garrisons. This threat has visibly intimidated the Government. It has repeatedly stated that it would send an expedition of rescue—"rescue and retire" was the accepted watch-word—whenever necessary, but it has found a difficulty in deciding when the necessity was likely to arise. The actual despatch of a force on a given date was promised; the promise was revoked; it was made again; it was again thrown into doubt; no one now knows whether it will be kept or not. Well, let us assume that the promise is kept; that, the fall of the Nile notwithstanding, a considerable British force has been sent south and has arrived at Khartoum. What will it accomplish? It is not intended that it shall hold the town. The object is to rescue Gordon and retire. General Gordon can be easily brought away; he can come away now if he chooses. But he does not come, because he will not abandon the garrisons. Will the British expedition essay the rescue of all the outlying garrisons? Certainly not; the operation would involve endless campaigning quite beyond the scope of the Khartoum expedition. But it will endeavour at least to bring off the eight thousand men of the Egyptian garrison. That will not suffice; these men have wives and children, who cannot be abandoned while soldiers are escorted out of the country by British troops. They, too, must join the caravan. General Gordon has included in the list of those whom it would be infamous to abandon the citizens of Khartoum, and Arabs—and, of course, the wives and children of citizens and Arabs—who espoused his cause, and thus hopelessly compromised themselves with the Soudanese. Here we have a very considerable mass of human beings, the half of them at least quite helpless and incapable of defence, to supply with food and a good part of the way with water, and to protect on their slow march through the desert country with fierce and exultant enemies dogging every step. Will any sane European general endeavour to conduct such an exodus as that, or be answerable for the result?

We incline to the opinion that nothing of the kind will be attempted. The "useless mouths" of Khartoum will of necessity be left to their fate. The soldiers of the garrison, who can fight and march, may be allowed to accompany the retiring column, but no others can be extricated. To carry them on doolies or on camels will not be possible, and they cannot survive the hardships of the desert march. For what, then, is this expedition to be sent to Khartoum? What can it effect but what can now be effected—namely, the withdrawal of General Gordon, and with him those who can endure the privations of a desert march with scanty food and little water. None else can survive, even if the attempt to bring them off really enter into the hopes of those who organise the expedition. If we want to save the wives and children of the garrison and the compromised inhabitants of Khartoum, we must make up our minds to adopt another policy than that of rescue and retire. We must rescue and remain—remain, that is, in the Soudan, not merely in Egypt. But that is not in the programme.

The bombardment of Foochow by Admiral Courbet puts an end to any faint hope that the great danger overhanging the remoter East might still be averted. The war which now begins will, it is greatly to be feared, involve much more disastrous results than would have been brought about by the war that threatened to break out between China and Russia in 1880. The contest for the possession of Kuldja could have been easily confined to the remote regions of North-Western China, and its bad results would have been for the most part prejudicial only to the interests of the two combatants. Russia would have contented herself with adding to her dominions, if she could, the territory under dispute, and would hardly have courted defeat by sending her weak navy to attack the Chinese seaboard. Thus a war with Russia would not have affected Chinese commerce and prosperity any more than the rebellion of Yakub Beg in Kashgar had done a few years earlier. But a war with France will be a very different matter, from which most ruinous results are sure to follow not only to China herself, but also to the English and other merchants whose commerce depends on the prosperity and good government of the Chinese Empire.

It may be presumed that France will necessarily get the better of her Oriental antagonist. China has no doubt made great progress in the twenty-four years that have elapsed since her capital submitted to the advance of the Anglo-French invading army, and is far stronger from a military point of view now than she was then. At that time, in addition to the war with France and England, the Chinese Government was engaged in a death struggle with the Taiping rebels, who were then besieged by the Imperialists in Nanking, and had spread desolation and death through nine of the provinces of the Empire. Nor was this the only rebellion that the Manchu Empire had then to contend with. The Mahomedans in Western Yunnan had also risen in revolt and were in possession of Tali, which became their rebel capital. Thus it is no wonder that the invading force that conducted Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to Peking met with no very strenuous resistance. Since then the Manchu power has become more firmly established. In 1864 the capture of Nanking, which had been in the possession of the insurgents for eleven years, finally put an end to the great Taiping rebellion, after it had devastated and depopulated a large part of China and caused the death of some twenty millions of Chinamen. The Panthay rebellion in Yunnan was suppressed in 1873, when the rebellious Imam of Tali with forty thousand followers was unable to defend his capital against the imperial forces. The Imam committed suicide, and most of his followers were massacred by the victorious Chinese, and the whole province of Yunnan was forcibly pacified. The fall of Kashgar and the death of Yakub Beg in 1877 brought back again to Chinese rule provinces that had been in a state of rebellion for more than twenty years. Yakub Beg seemed to have firmly established his position as an independent ruler, and it was not thought that he had much to fear from the rulers of Pekin, from whom he was separated by two thousand four hundred miles of land. But for all that, to the surprise of the world, Tso Tsung Tang's "agricultural army" advanced inexorably to this extreme corner of the Chinese Empire sowing corn to maintain itself as it proceeded. The soldiers made extraordinary marches, and their leaders showed great tactical and even strategical skill, as the historian of the campaign testifies; so that in the end the whole insurgent territory was reduced again to Chinese rule. A new surprise was given to the world when in 1880 the Marquis Tsang, then Chinese Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, induced the Russians to consent to the retrocession of Kuldja, which they had taken possession of during the period when the Mahomedan rebels had reduced all the surrounding country to a state of anarchy. Thus since China was last at war with European Powers she has succeeded in quelling three great rebellions, and the Manchu emperor now rules over an empire the length and breadth of which is free from the devastations of civil war. During this period of progress continuous efforts have been made to improve the Chinese army and navy, so that they might be able to meet on equal terms, if necessary, even the armaments of the great European Powers. The successful suppression of the Taiping rebellion showed how much the condition of the army had improved under good leadership. "The old notion," says the historian of the Ever-victorious Army, "is pretty well got rid of, that the Chinese are at all a cowardly people when properly paid and efficiently led; while the regularity and order of their habits, which dispose them to peace in ordinary times, give place to a daring bordering upon recklessness in time of war. Their intelligence and capacity for remembering facts make them well fitted for use in modern warfare, as do also the coolness and calmness of their disposition. Physically they are on the average not so strong as Europeans, but considerably more so than most of the other races of the East; and on a cheap diet of rice, vegetables, salt fish, and pork, they can go through a vast amount of fatigue, whether in a temperate climate or a tropical one, where Europeans are ill-fitted for exertion. Their wants are few, they have no caste prejudices, and hardly any appetite for intoxicating liquors." The Chinese army on paper amounts to about 800,000 men, of whom 68,000 are Manchus, 80,000 Mongolians, and 625,000 Chinese. The best fighting material is to be found among the Manchus and Mongolians belonging to the Tartar race that has produced some of the most warlike nations that the world has known. The Tartaric portion of the Chinese army is supposed to be equal to the numerical estimate given. If properly drilled, armed and led, they might oppose European soldiers on equal terms. Their warlike character and the fact that they are of the same race as the governing caste in China have naturally marked them out as the most important part of the army. Accordingly special efforts have been made to secure their efficiency, and they have been supplied with rifles purchased extensively in the United States. But while Mr. Boulger estimates the Tartar soldiers at as many as 150,000 men, he thinks that the Green Flag Army, consisting of native Chinese, could not put 300,000 effectives into the field. The Government may actually supply pay for a much larger number of men, but peculation is so rife in China that a mandarin may draw pay for a thousand soldiers and appropriate all the money to himself, without thinking it necessary to maintain a single soldier out of the money received from the central Government. Still even at the lowest estimate China has, under the command of generals who have been tried and proved their ability in great civil wars, a large army at her disposal, particularly when it is compared with the possible numbers of such an invading army as could be transported in ships from such a distant country as France.

But in spite of the undoubted military progress that China has been steadily making, and in spite of her alphabetical gun-boats and the torpedoes ready to be laid at the entrances of her harbours, and the guns supplied by the arsenals of Foochow and Kiangnan, the former arsenal, the Woolurich of the Empire has been already destroyed it can hardly be supposed that she can succeed in a contest with France. The readiness shown by Li Hung Chang to accept the terms of the late treaty by which China gave up her claims to the suzerainty of Annam shows that, in the eyes of the one man most fitted to pronounce upon the question, China could not reasonably hope to succeed in the struggle. He plainly saw that, though China has a numerous army, the advantage of superior numbers would be neutralized by their dispersion over the vast extent of the Chinese empire, and that, owing to the want of railways, large armies could not be rapidly concentrated for defence on the spot chosen by France as the most convenient for attack. Besides, though a portion of the army is well armed and well drilled, it is known that in remote parts of the empire re-organization has made little advance, and that in many cases such old-fashioned training as the practising of summersaults and antics intended to frighten the enemy are still complacently gone through. In fact, although an immense improvement might be effected if the reforms commenced were continued for twenty or thirty years, it is evident that the Chinese army is now in a transition state, and not yet prepared to maintain a contest with a strong European Power. China can therefore expect little satisfaction out of the quarrel in which she is involved. By refusing adequate compensation for the treacherous attack made on the French by the garrison of Langson, the Celestial Government has even lost the satisfaction of feeling that they are merely defending themselves against wanton aggression. Whatever may have been the case at first, they have now put themselves in the wrong and forfeited a large amount of the sympathy they received at first from impartial observers. The war will probably not have continued long, before the hatred of foreigners, which will be raised to a white heat by the struggle, culminates in some horrid massacres of missionaries or merchants, and then the whole of Europe will unite in unanimous indignation against the Government that can allow such enormities. Even if such a catastrophe is escaped, China has nothing but calamities to anticipate from the very commencement of hostilities. Like the wayfarer attacked by the robber in Juvenal, she may well exclaim—"Miserœ cognosce procœmia rixæ, si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum." It is not likely that the alphabetical gunboats will steam into the Mediterranean to bombard Toulon and Marseilles, or that Tso Tsung Tang will march upon Paris at the head of a Chinese expeditionary force and scare the peaceful peasants of France by the forays of his wild Tartar cavalry. Whatever be the details of the war, it is certain that Chinese cities will be bombarded, and that an immense number of the peaceful inhabitants of those cities will be killed or ruined; while the French, even if they suffer some repulse, only risk the lives of soldiers and sailors. Even temporary success itself will be unfortunate for the Chinese, as the prolongation of the struggle will only lead to the payment of a larger indemnity and the exaction of harsher terms of peace at its conclusion. Nor are the bombardment of maritime cities, the ruin of trade, and the sight of a hostile force advancing on Pekin the only evils that China has to apprehend. It will be fortunate indeed if the war does not excite an outbreak against the Manchu dynasty that has been laboriously establishing itself during the last quarter of a century, and just lately managed to secure peace and submission throughout the whole empire. For it must be remembered that the Manchu rule is the result of a foreign conquest of China effected in the seventeenth century, and that the mass of the people are pure Chinese, who would far rather be ruled by the descendants of their own native Ming dynasty, some of whom still survive as possible centres for popular uprisings. The great Taiping rebellion was chiefly actuated by native aversion to Tartar rule, and the difficulty with which it was subdued was enhanced by the war with France and England. It is to be feared that a serious struggle with France may severely shake the position of the Manchu dynasty, which has ruled China, for the most part with wisdom, for more than two hundred years, and throw the country into such a state of anarchy as will produce devastating civil wars within and invite the aggression of foreign Powers from without.

With reference to the resolve that an Indian Mussulman should be sent from India to join Lord Northbrook's staff in Egypt, as telegraphed to us from Simla a few days ago, we learn that the selection of Samiulla Khan was made on the recommendation of Sir Auckland Colvin. The Khan is a Sunni—an essential qualification if he is to be on friendly terms with Egyptians—and a good Arabic scholar, which will make him useful. The idea of placing a Mahomedan from India on Lord Northbrook's staff was the ex-Viceroy's own.

At Bombay itself there was very little change in the weather last week; the rainfall was about the same as during the previous week, and was about 30 cents above the average. Between the showers the weather was very enjoyable, though on Friday and Saturday the temperature was higher than usual. Along the coast from Karwar to a little north of Bombay the rain was generally heavier than during the previous week, falls of over an inch having been reported on several occasions, and at Rutnagherry on Thursday there were 3½ inches. Light showers fell on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday along the coast as far north as Surat. But notwithstanding this general increase, the showers do not appear to have reached far inland, and those Deccan and Southern Mahratta districts which have hitherto been suffering from a want of rain will still be in the same unfortunate condition. The districts most affected by drought are Ahmednuggur, where the crops in all talukas are withering, Sholapur, where the season had already passed without the possibility of sowing in some of the talukas, and Dharwar, where in the eastern districts there has so far been no rain at all; the eastern talukas of Kaladgi and Belgaum are also affected by the want of rain. In three talukas of Poona the young crops were on the 19th reported to be withering; and in Satara, Nassik, and Khandesh, although the crops were doing well, rain was wanted at the beginning of the week. Judging from the general weather characteristics as shown in the telegraphic reports of the Meteorological Department, it appears likely these four latter districts had light showers towards the end of the week. In Kattywar there was occasional light rain during the week, but none in Sind and Guzerat, where, however, rain is not at present needed. Some parts of the Madras Presidency appear to be suffering from drought in the same way as the south-eastern districts of Bombay. In all other parts of India there has, during the past week, been fairly heavy rain, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Bengal, Assam, and Burmah having all had good showers; in the Central Provinces, indeed, there has already been too much rain, and a break is urgently needed, as the crops are being rotted by the wet; these Provinces have had unusually heavy rain throughout the season. There are no signs of any immediate change in the local weather, nor in the general distribution of rain; so far as can be seen at present, it may be expected during the coming week to be similar to what it has been in the past.

## THE TOWN OF FOOCHOW.

Foochow, the town upon which the French fleet opened fire on Saturday, destroying the arsenal, is the capital of the province of Fu-Kien, and one of the chief of the Treaty Ports. The net value of its trade during 1883 amounted to over fourteen million taels, the imports including 4,657 picals of opium. The town lies at some distance inland, being thirty-four miles from the mouth of the river Min. According to Mayers and Denny's "Treaty Ports of China and Japan," the city is built in a plain through which the river takes its course, and lies about three miles from its banks, with which, however, it is connected by a line of suburbs stretching from the riverside to the city walls. Some seven miles above Foochow, the Min divides into two channels, which reunite about ten miles below the city, thus forming a long and narrow island, some sixteen miles in length by three or four in greatest breadth, stretching opposite to the northern bank on which the city and suburbs are built. Between this island and the northern shore lies the small island called Chuug-chow connected by a bridge with both the island forming the south bank and the suburb of the city, which is called Nan-t'ai.

The entrance to the river Min from seaward lies a few miles to the northward of the islands known as the White Dogs and is formed between sand-banks which extend seven miles from the land and are partly dry at low water. Guided through the intricate and dangerous navigation of the estuary by the prominent landmark called Sharp Island Peak or Pa-chow-mi, a vessel entering the river is brought, at a distance of some seven or eight miles from the mouth, to a point where the stream is suddenly contracted to a narrow channel of barely half-a-mile across. This passage is called Kin-pai Pass, and is formed by rocky walls on either hand, the picturesque aspect of which is, however, greatly spoilt by the still narrower pass of Min-ngan, the scenery of which, with its towering cliffs, terraced cultivation, and curiously perched fortifications, is frequently compared with that of the mountain defiles of the Rhine. Above this pass, at a distance of about three miles, is the anchorage for foreign vessels at Lo Sing Island called Pagoda Island and Anchorage by Europeans owing to the existence of a small pagoda at this spot. Here at a distance of about ten miles from the city of Foochow, foreign vessels (with the exception of small schooners or steamers of very light draught) are obliged to anchor, farther approach towards the city being prevented by difficulties of navigation and lack of sufficient depth of water, the natural shallowness having been largely increased of late years through shoaling caused by a barrier constructed in 1845 with the view of preventing the access of British ships of war to Foochow.

The walled city of Foochow, joined by a suburb of more than two miles in length to the river, is built around three hills, forming an irregular plan, the shape of which has been compared to that of the ace of clubs—the long and narrow northern part forming the "handle." The circuit of the walls is between six and seven miles in length, and therefore, somewhat greater than that of Canton, but the extent of waste ground they enclose is very considerable. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and filthy, showing few of those tokens of wealth, luxury, or neatness which to a certain extent embellish some of the thoroughfares of Canton. The population is estimated at 600,000, but the population of the suburbs is even larger.

### THE DEFENCES OF FOOCHOW.

"One Who Knows" writes to the *Standard*:—

"It having been reported from time to time that, pending the settlement of the French claims on China, the French naval forces will continue "to threaten Foochow," it may be as well to state that the city of Foochow is situated some thirty miles up a river which is only accessible by larger vessels at certain times of tide fo a point about ten miles below the city; gunboats of light draught can ascend the whole distance at high water with the aid of local pilots.

"The naval arsenal of Foochow is situated on the river bank ten miles below the city, and the approaches are strongly fortified at three different points, the batteries consisting partly of earthworks, mounting a large number of guns of obsolete date, and partly of casemated forts constructed on modern principles under the supervision of foreigners, and armed with rifled guns of heavy calibre.

"Besides these defences the Provincial Government have several iron gunboats, carrying 35-ton guns, and all the materials for laying down a complete system of torpedo defences, and as the river averages only a few hundred yars across for almost the entire distance from the arsenal to the entrance, the Chinese authorities ought to be able to give a very good account of any French ship which is rash enough to venture inside."

The information given above corresponds with what is otherwise known of Foochow, and is doubtless correct. But the anticipation of a result of an attack on the defences shows how dangerous it is to prophecy until we know. As a matter of fact, in three houre the French ships, rash as they were, destroyed the arsenal and sank the greater number of the iron gun-boats with their thirty-five ton guns; while none of the torpedoes exploded with effect. The Chinese evidently can not make as good a fight of it as Arabi's gunners did at Alexandria.

## SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST 19.

As in Calcutta, and perhaps as in Bombay, the municipal atmosphere of Simla is troubled. To be plain with you, our Municipal Commissioners have fallen out among themselves over the selection of a President. This is the way of it.

Surgeon-General Cunningham, President of the Commissioners, is about to go home, and therefore resigned the chair. Mr. A. O. Hume, Vice-President, would naturally succeed, but Mr. Hume declined the honour. In this position of affairs appear suddenly two Richmonds in the field; on the one hand, Colonel Crookshank, a highly-placed official, supported by Mr. Hume and the Government votes; on the other, Mr. James Walker, Colonel of the Simla Volunteers and head of the Alliance Bank, supported by a section of the Commissioners. Three members of Mr. Walker's party have had to retire in ordinary course, but are eligible for, have sought, and have obtained, re-election. A fourth candidate had to be brought in in place of Surgeon-General Cunningham, retired. The municipal elections just over have been watched with interest because they decide as to who the fourth candidate shall be—whether Captain Litster, a nominee of Mr. Walker's, or Colonel Crookshank, the nominee of Mr. Hume's section and the candidate favoured of Government. If Captain Litster were returned, Mr. Walker's party would in all probability have the nomination for President: if Colonel Crookshank, the balance of power would be on the side of Mr. Hume's party, and Colonel Crookshank would in all probability be installed.

Well, the elections have taken place, and so far the victory rests with Mr. Walker's party. Captain Litster has been returned, and Colonel Crookshank has not. The voting return is as below; but it is right to state that Messrs. Woollam and Parkes, who appear on the lists, are to be regarded as lay figures only, and incidentally introduced to be practically withdrawn at the last moment.

VOTING LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Macdonald | 839 | (re-elected.) |
| Bliss | 778 | (re-elected.) |
| Elston | 775 | (re-elected.) |
| Litster | 487 | (new commissioner.) |
| Crookshank | 442 | |
| Woollam | 55 | |
| Parkes | 51 | |

The position of the parties therefore now appears to be this. On one side are Messrs. Walker, Macdonald, Bliss, Elston, Robertson, and Litster—6; on the other, Mr. A. O. Hume, Vice-President of the Municipality, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Hebbert, and three native Commissioners who range themselves under Mr. Hume's banner—6. If Mr. Hume were supported by all those who are here included in his party, it appears that his casting vote as Vice-President ought to determine the choice of President; but there is uncertainty as to a vote in Mr. Hume's party and a doubt as to the legality or accessibility of the vote of one of the native representatives. So far as can be judged, Mr. Walker's party have secured the nomination of their own Chairman, and doubtless Mr. Walker himself will be invited to undertake what is no small responsibility if faithfully discharged in the general interest. But two things remain to be said. It must be shown that the voting has been fair and square, if, that is, the conduct of the voting is challenged by the defeated party. Secondly, if the Government do not approve of the nomination of Mr. Walker or anyone else, they can put their veto upon it. You need not be told that there are many people who looking away from the Municipality turn their eyes to the wants of the station; who see that there is much want of effective sanitation and sickness prevalent in consequence; who look in vain for Town Hall, Assembly Rooms, or Kursaal; who see roads broken down and left unmended, and other natural calamities—which reminds me that last week we had a wedding.

In this questionable manner am I impelled to refer to a capital offence that has robbed Simla of one of its most amiable and sprightly maidens. Those particularly concerned were, as principals in the first degree, Mr. Agnew, the Officiating Recorder of Rangoon, and Miss Faucus, who was an extremely popular member of the theosophistical persuasion. Our leading theosophists, I greatly fear, must be regarded if not as principals in the second degree at least as accessories to the fact; for, while Colonel Gordon gave the bride away, Mrs. Gordon in the unavoidable absence of Madame Blavatsky, assisted by her presence during the actual perpetration of the contract. Among those who are to set down as aiders and abettors by their presence were—Lady S. Bayley and Miss Farquhar; Lady Macgregor; Mr. Hope and Miss Styan; Mackenzie; Col. and Mrs. Coope Smith; Hilbert; Mr. and Mrs. Walker; Mrs. Bayley; Col. and Miss Limond; Mr. A. O. Hume; Bowyer; Mr. Fitzpatrick and the Fitzpatrick; Colonel Sanford; and m[illegible]. And although this way of putting the [illegible] meant for a report of an execution, [illegible] narrative of certain hymeneal [illegible] Church of the Trinity at S[illegible] countably started in this w[illegible] note that Archdeacon Ma[illegible]

It is obvious th[illegible] supreme day of [illegible] the profan[illegible] habit [illegible] wi[illegible] Bo[illegible] cream-co[illegible] flower-cream satin [illegible] lace; orange blossoms [illegible] same on hair, over simple [illegible] you have the

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

### BOMBARDMENT OF FOOCHOW.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 23.

Admiral Courbet's fleet opened fire on the Foochow Arsenal at 2 o'clock p.m. to-day, and the bombardment continues.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE ARSENAL.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 24.

Foochow Arsenal has been destroyed by the French squadron. Seven Chinese gunboats were sunk, and two succeeded in making their escape.

The bombardment lasted for three hours.

The European settlement was undisturbed.

### TONGKING.

The Governors of Kwangsi and Yunnan have been ordered to enter Tongking.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE MINISTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, AUGUST 23.

Li-Fong Pao, the Chinese Minister, left here this evening.

### REINFORCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 23.

Three ironclads have been despatched to reinforce the Russian squadron in China.

### THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Horse Guards insist upon the Nile route being adopted for the advance of the expedition for the relief of Khartoum.

### THE RISING OF THE NILE.

CAIRO, AUGUST 23.

The Nile is rising rapidly at Assouan.

### MORE ADHERENTS TO THE MAHDI'S CAUSE.

CAIRO, AUGUST 22.

News has been received here from Kassala, stating that several Sheikhs of that place, with 4,000 followers and much arms and ammunition, have joined the Mahdi.

### THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

[illegible] the Continent state that cholera [illegible] Geneva, Milan, Turin, and Genoa.

### [illegible]ON COMMISSION.

### [illegible]NDIAN PARTY.

[illegible]NDENT.)

AUGUST 23.

[illegible] route of the [illegible]istan. The [illegible]mission and [illegible]rough his [illegible]

[illegible] regret that [illegible] course, but the [illegible] appointing a Com[illegible]pon grounds which [illegible]adequate, leaves us no [illegible]een practically superseded, [illegible] for us, with any self-respect [illegible]ness, to continue in our offices. [illegible]efore to give the electors an opportunity of expressing their views by a fresh [illegible]

### FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

Three sepoys of the 4th Native Infantry were drowned in the Hooghly on Friday. The regiment was being embarked for Cachar, when one of the boats employed for carrying the men from the shore to the vessel struck against a buoy and capsized.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MALTA, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 20th.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bullimba, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUGUST 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kerbela left here yesterday evening.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of cotton | | 43,000 bales. |
| " " " Surats | | 7,000 " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | | 20,000 " |
| " " Surats | | 5,000 " |
| " Stock of Cotton | | 779,000 " |
| " " Surats | | 203,000 " |
| " Stock of Cottou in London | | 68,000 " |

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

[illegible] Fair Dhollera [illegible] 4[illegible]

Manchester market has been quiet.

[illegible]cent. Rupee Paper [illegible] 80[illegible]

[illegible] 83[illegible]

Consols for account [illegible] 100[illegible]

Sterling Loan [illegible] 107[illegible]

French Rentes [illegible] 107[illegible]

[illegible] 50[illegible]

### [illegible]PH LINE REPORT.

[illegible]UST 24.)

[illegible] COMMUNICATION.

[illegible]erfect. *Via* Turkey.

[illegible]ran, perfect. *Via*

[illegible]Valentia, perfect.

[illegible] Amoor, inter-

[illegible]terrupted.

[illegible]noy.

[illegible] best means

[illegible]GS.

[illegible] 79[illegible]

[illegible] 78[illegible]

[illegible] 83[illegible]

[illegible] 82[illegible]

[illegible] 84[illegible]

[illegible]overnment of India [illegible]Commission, leaves [illegible]to Quetta. Our [illegible]that it has been [illegible]an portion of the [illegible]anistan.

THE first practice of the music for the forthcoming Choral Festival to be held on the 29th September, will take place on Wednesday next in the Cathedral at 5-30 p.m.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, while heartily supporting the movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood, seems to think that Mr. Malabari is too sanguine as to the effects of State intervention. "Mr. Malabari," it remarks, "does not underrate the difficulties which stand in the way of the achievement of the task he has set himself and his fellow-reformers; but he would seem to count a little too much on State intervention. He might naturally retort by asking what better plan could be suggested, and we frankly confess that we know of none whatever, which present circumstances admit of, save the improving influence of education, which is unfortunately slow in its operation. We think his reliance on the co-operation of educated Hindus rather excessive; they are so absolutely in the minority and few of them, comparatively, have enough of the bold reforming spirit. He has laid his proposals before prominent members of the Government of India and been encouraged by their sympathy and assurances. Though it will be the work of generations to break down all the barriers which oppose the course of progress where it is so sadly needed, we trust he may live to see some advance made in the direction he desires. We feel, however, bound to add that until Christian influence be brought to bear upon the ancient errors of the people of India, little chance of a thorough reformation may be looked for."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The inquiry now being carried on at Goa to ascertain what period the complete dissolution of a human body occupies after burial will excite interest. But the matter is of vital importance to the people at Goa from a sanitary point of view. There was a time when a grave was not re-opened until the lapse of five years, the period considered to be necessary for the assimilation of the human body with the earth in cold countries, though in a tropical climate two years were supposed to be sufficient. Consequently all the cemeteries at Goa are of small dimensions, the space enclosed for the reception of the dead being so scanty that during the prevalence of an epidemic the graves have to be re-opened before the termination even of a year. How detrimental must have been the effect upon the health of the people may be easily imagined. If the inquiry now being proceeded with leads the Government to take steps so as to unroof all the cemeteries and extend their area, it will confer a lasting benefit upon the living, especially those residing in close proximity to burial-grounds.

THE *Statesman* understands that Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee has been privately asked whether he would take up the position in the Supreme Legislative Council left vacant by the death of the lamented Kristodas Pal. Mr. Mookerjee declined the honour on the ground of his many occupations. The same paper says that Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy is mentioned as a probable successor in the Council.

ACCORDING to a Lahore telegram, Kabul newsletters state that Abdur Rahman is actively preparing for a march to Kandahar. His Highness is said to have sent a sealed Koran to Mahomed Hassan Khan, in Tirah, asking him to join in a holy war against the Russians. The answer received was that the only war Mahomed Hassan would take part in was one against the Ameer himself. Mahomed Hassan Khan, it is rumoured, is in correspondence with the Indian Government through the Tirah Maliks. This, like many other statements that find their way from Kabul, must be taken *cum grano salis*.

THERE have been very serious floods in the Punjab, resulting in great loss of life and the destruction of much property. Upwards of twenty deaths are reported to have occurred in the Peshawur district from drowning and the fall of houses.

THE Peshawur police have found out the murderer of Sergeant Frankland, of the South Lancashire Regiment, at Cherat; but it was impossible, unfortunately, to arrest him. He is a man named Juniah, and is a proclaimed outlaw, being wanted for a murder committed eleven years since at the frontier village of Jaroba, a place about sixteen miles south-west of Peshawur. Of late years he has found refuge with the Hassan Kheyl, a subsection of the Kohat Pass Afridis, and he came into British territory, a short time ago, under a safe conduct given to the Hassan Kheyl Jirgha. He was recognized, in a crowd, by Mrs. Frankland, the widow of the man he murdered. He could not be arrested, however; and according to the Lahore paper, he is now back again in Junakhor, across the border. The matter is, of course, one for our Politicals to settle.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"No formal decision has been come to by the Supreme Government yet on the subject of the Calcutta High Court Judgeships, the Government are anxious to support the appliation for three extra judges. They are of opinion that the cost should be paid from Provincial, not Imperial, resources, and the Bengal Government will be consulted before the Secretary of State is addressed on the matter. The reduction of the Judge's salaries is looked upon at Simla, we believe, as a great mistake, it being recognised that good men will not care to accept the appointments on lower pay."

IT is stated that on the retirement next month of Baboo Koonjoo Lal Bannerjee, second Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, he will be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Hyland, at present acting as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, who will, in turn, be succeeded by Mr. G. M. Goodricke at present on furlough. The vacancy caused by Mr. Goodricke's promotion will be filled permanently by Mr. R. C. Sterndale.

IN the early part of the month a Calcutta paper drew attention to the heavy loss that had been sustained by the East Indian Railway by allowing the salt traffic from Sambhur to be diverted to the Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway. The same paper now remarks that it is not aware to what extent this indifference to competition is answerable for the immense falling off in the traffic receipts of the line; but the fact remains that up to date these receipts, as compared with the same period last year, show a deficiency of 39 lakhs of rupees. "With these depressing figures going home, we are hardly surprised at the Board of Directors declining to sanction a bonus of Rs. 57,831-12 to Mr. R. R. Bayne, proposed by Mr. Bradford Leslie in consideration for Mr. Bayne having prepared the design and supervised the construction of the new Railway Offices in Fairlie Place. The Board's ground for declining the Agent's proposal was that Mr. Bayne was a salaried officer of the company at the time. An independent architect's fee is generally five per cent. on the cost of the building, and as the Railway Offices cost something less than four lakhs, it is difficult to understand Mr. Leslie's liberal calculation."

A RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, gives some interesting information regarding the prevalence of cholera in the Province during the past year. The deaths from cholera amounted to 40,439, being equal to a death-rate of 1·39. A noticeable feature in the cholera history of the year, the Resolution says, is the progress of the disease in the Darjeeling district. Commencing in the Terai, the disease spread over the whole district with epidemic virulence, excepting the large hill tract east of the Teesta and several villages west of that river. Localities which had not been visited since 1877 were invaded this year; tea-gardens and other places further in the hills than Darjeeling were attacked; plains and hills were both affected; the Darjeeling Municipality, at an elevation of over 7,000 feet, did not entirely escape. The recorded death-rate, which is believed to have been considerably under-stated, was 2·12 as stated above against ·35 per mille in 1882. the Resolution adds:—"The subject of the origin and propagation of cholera is attracting much attention at present in consequence of the important discoveries which are thought to have been made by Dr. Finn and the German Cholera Commission. The Government of India have resolved to institute special inquiries, and have deputed for this purpose Dr. D. D. Cunningham, an officer of exceptional qualifications.

REFERRING to the question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Justin McCarthy as to the opening of letters in the Madras Post Office, the *Madras Mail* says:—"In the course of a year we receive a very large number of letters from a very considerable number of persons, living in various parts of the Presidency, and there are occasions when a Governor who was not a gentlemen might like to look over our shoulder as we opened them, in order to see the signatures. But we are happy to be able to state that never once within our own local journalistic experience of twenty-one years have we received a letter that has had the look of having been tempered with; or never once have we had cause to suspect that the confidence reposed by our correspondents in the fair dealing of the Post Office has been obsequiously and dishonourably abused for the advantage of anybody. Nor can we believe that any officials in this part of the land, European or native, would aid and abet a Postal officer if he proposed to deal nefariously with private correspondence. As we are personally interested in the safe and punctual delivery to ourselves and to others of nearly one million letters and newspapers every year, we may be allowed to express our grateful appreciation of the habitual efficiency of the Postal Department.

THE *Madras Times* hears that the Secretary of State, after a consultation with the London board of the Madras Railway Company, has sanctioned the extension of the south-west line of the Madras railway from Beypore to Calicut. The extension is estimated to cost Rs. 12,82,000, and the line will be construced by the Madras Railway Company as an integral part of their undertaking. "The merits of the project," says the *Times*, "have been very carefully and elaborately discussed, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope having made a careful examination into it on the spot. He came to the conclusion that the extension was eminently necessary in the interests of trade as well as of the Madras Railway Company. He was also strongly of opinion that the short branch from Calicut to the Beach, desired by the mercantile community of that station, was indispensable to its success. In this decision the Government of India fully agreed. Rs. 1,00,000 has been estimated for this short line from the terminus of the extension to the Calicut Beach. The financial results of the whole project are considered very promising."

THE full official list of the tickets that received prizes in the French Government Lottery that was drawn between the 19th and 31st ultimo has reached this country. The *Madras Mail* says the following are the chief prizes:—

| *No. of tickets.* | *Prize drawn.* | *Or* |
|---|---|---|
| 12,578,411 ... | 300,000 francs. | Rs. 200,000 |
| 02,643,709 ... | 200,000 do. | 80,000 |
| 02,665,763 ... | 100,000 do. | 40,000 |
| 02,816,073 ... | 100,000 do. | 40,000 |
| 03,882,275 ... | 100,000 do. | 40,000 |
| 12,669,716 ... | 100,000 do. | 20,000 |
| 02,661,569 ... | 50,000 do. | 20,000 |
| 06,953,910 ... | 50,000 do. | 20,000 |
| 10,086,450 ... | 50,000 do. | 20,000 |
| 12,514,930 ... | 50,000 do. | 20,000 |
| 01,466,234 ... | 50,000 do. | 10,500 |
| 03,037,853 ... | 25,000 do. | 10,000 |
| 04,145,361 ... | 25,000 do. | 10,000 |
| 10,222,490 ... | 25,000 do. | 10,000 |
| 10,701,304 ... | 25,000 do. | 10,000 |
| 11,781,288 ... | 25,000 do. | 10,000 |
| 12,378,899 ... | 25,000 do. | 10,000 |
| 13,359,430 ... | 25,000 do. | 10,000 |

Twenty other tickets have won 10,000 francs (Rs. 4,000) each; one hundred tickets have gained 1,000 francs (Rs. 400) each; and four hundred tickets have gained 500 francs (Rs. 200) each.

GENERAL BRINE thinks of making another attempt to cross the English Channel in a balloon. He writes to the *Standard*:—"As your paper evidently circulates very largely in East Kent, I should feel obliged by your inserting in your next issue that, in consequence of the inland journey, I have given up all idea of Ashford and Canterbury. Folkestone will not also suit, owing to the very confined space of the gas-works. So there are only Hythe and Dover left. The ascent will not take place till after the Canterbury week, and the balloon will start at the same hour as the Dover or Folkestone express packets leave."

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE following instructions have been issued by the Quartermaster-General for the move of the wing of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment from Nusseerabad to the Quetta District in connection with the expedition to the Zhob Valley:—

Under instructions from the Government of India, a wing (without headquarters) of the 1st Battalion Worcesterhire Regiment will proceed from Nusseerabad on the 6th September, by rail to Sibi, *en route* to Dukki and the Anambar Gap, halting at Bandikui, Delbi, Umballa, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Khanpur, and Sukkur, and arriving at Sibi on 13th idem.

2. The above detachment will be equipped strictly on the Kabul scale, with mountain service tents and 300 rounds of ammunition per man, as it will be required to act as a reserve to the Zhob Valley Expeditionary Force, in addition to the wing of the North Lancashire Regiment ordered to Dukki.

3. Arrangements for the move by rail to be made by the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division in communication with the General Officer Commanding Meerut Division.

4. Indents for camp equipage and ammunition to be sent to the Ordnance Department, and for warm clothing to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Quetta, with as little delay as possible.

GENERAL DANDRIDGE, commanding the Peshawur District, remains at Murree, on sick leave, until the 1st November next.

COLONEL R. C. LOW, C.A., Deputy Commissary-General for Transport in India, has been chosen to accompany General Higginson to St. Petersburg for the Russian autumn manœuvres. Colonel Low is now on leave in England.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. E. LLOYD accompanies the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment to Egypt, and Surgeons-Major Turton, Burnett, and McCracken go with the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment. They will disembark in Egypt, provided their services are required there.

THE arrangements for reinforcing the Quetta garrison during the absence of some 3,000 men on the Zhob Valley Expedition have been completed. The 1st Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment from Ahmednuggur and Poona will arrive in Bombay and embark for Kurrachee in the Indian Marine troopships Clive and Canning on the 23rd of September, arriving at their destination on the 26th. The head-quarters of the regiment with four companies will proceed at once by rail to Rindli, at the mouth of the Bolan, and thence march to Quetta. The second wing will be railed to Sibi and march to Duki (Thull-Chotiali), where they will serve as a sort of reserve for the force operating under General Tanner in Zhob.

GENERAL TANNER, who has been selected to command the Zhob expedition, has had a considerable amount of good fortune—doubtless well deserved—during the last five years. In 1879 he was only Second-in-Command of his regiment, the 29th Bombay Native Infantry (2nd Beluchis). The Commandant dying in that year, he succeeded to the command, and was placed in charge at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, about 70 miles north of Kandahar, and in the line of march from Kabul. He did good service to General Roberts on the famous march, by collecting supplies, &c.; and was rewarded at the end of the campaign with a C.B. In 1882 he was selected by Sir Donald Stewart to command a Brigade of the Indian Contingent in Egypt. After his return to India, he obtained the command at Quetta, which he now holds.

THE *Pioneer* says:—The abandonment of the projected camps of exercise may very probably lead to divisional manœuvres being held in several commands during the ensuing cold weather. As a beginning the troops scattered about in the different hill stations in the Umballa Division are to be brought together next month for three weeks' operations in the open, which will culminate in a march and grand attack upon Simla, which is to be defended by the Volunteers and Goorkhas. The manœuvres are to begin about the 25th of September and last till the 10th of October. The idea seems to us an excellent one. Fine weather is by that time a certainty, and the men after being cooped up in the small hill cantonments during the rains will enjoy the exercises as much as they will benefit by them; nor will Simla be ungrateful to General Wright for giving the Volunteers a chance of showing their mettle, and the public at large the unusual spectacle of a field-day.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th August as compared with that for the 11th August:—

| LIABILITIES. | Aug. 11. Rs. A. P. | Aug. 19. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 41,52,436 4 4 | 41,52,351 4 1 |
| Treasury Balances | 2,13,76,890 10 10 | 2,49,11,337 8 10 |
| Other Deposits | 2,15,72,035 9 7 | 2,16,36,611 14 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 5,24,186 1 2 | 5,54,513 11 7 |
| Sundries | 12,11,922 14 1 | 12,22,906 1 4 |
| Rs... | 6,88,47,771 8 0 | 6,84,73,610 8 3 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 81,86,612 0 0 | 82,00,742 0 0 |
| Other authorized Invmts | 42,96,312 8 0 | 42,56,620 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities | 90,07,402 13 3 | 87,25,678 15 11 |
| Credits on do. | 65,22,293 10 1 | 70,01,389 7 9 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,34,25,613 1 7 | 1,41,62,258 9 1 |
| Balances with other Banks | 7,45,602 7 0 | 7,97,297 10 3 |
| Bullion | 1,337 8 0 | 1,337 8 0 |
| Dead Stock | 11,77,728 0 10 | 11,78,455 3 1 |
| Stamps | 8,821 14 0 | 9,326 10 0 |
| Sundries | 7,39,188 11 2 | 7,11,136 3 1 |
| Cash at Head Office | 1,44,11,092 9 11 | 96,62,332 12 1 |
| Do. at Branches | 2,44,36,678 14 1 | 1,37,66,718 9 0 |
| Rs... | 6,88,47,771 8 0 | 6,84,73,610 8 3 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, August 23.—With the exceptions of Ranikhet, Chittagong, Kurnool, and Madura the pressure has increased generally, the rise varying in most places between one quarter and three quarters of a tenth. In parts of the Punjab, however, the change is greater. If the fall at Chittagong prove correct, it would probably indicate the formation of a small depression over the north-east corner of the bay, but otherwise there is little change in the relative distribution. The wind has veered to the north-west again in the Central Provinces and shifted towards the north in the Upper Gangetic valley, but elsewhere it is little changed. The rainfall area shows slight extension; the only regions from which no rain is reported are the West and South Punjab, Sind, Oudh, Behar, Lower Bengal, and the greater part of Madras, while in the East Punjab, Upper N. W. P., Northern Bengal, Central Provinces, Orissa, Rajputana, Burmah, and along the west coast rain seems to have been general. Rain to-day:—Jeypore, 3½ inches; Murree and Jubbulpore, 2 inches; Lahore, Chakrata, Masulipatam, Nainital, Agra, Darjeeling, and Akyab, about 1 inch. Previously, unimportant.

August 24.—Yesterday's barometric increase has ceased, and been succeeded by a general decrease. The change is, however, unimportant, and the relative distribution is unaltered. The winds are westerly over the peninsula, north-westerly on the Ganjam Coast, south-easterly over the head of the Bay and in Orissa and Bengal and easterly in Behar. In Sind the wind is S. W., and in North-Western India variable. It is difficult to determine the rainfall area from paucity of information to-day; but apparently rain has been general in Bengal, the Central Provinces, along the west coast, and in Burma, and been partial in Madras. In the Punjab, however, Simla and Sirsa, and in the N. W. P. Naini Tal, Allahabad, and Mirzapur are the only stations reporting rainfall. The weather was hot in the Indus Valley and at Sirsa yesterday, the thermometer rising to between 102° and 104°. Rain to-day:—Mirzapur, 2 inches; Mangalore, 1 inch; Hoshangabad and Mercara, over ½ inch. Previously, Jhansi, 2¾ inches; Aligarh, over 1 inch; Bahraich, over ½ inch.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registd.. | 44 99 | 51 47 | 49 15 | 47 73 |
| Aug. 22. Friday ..... | 0 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " 23. Saturday .... | 0 12 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 0 34 |
| " 24. Sunday ..... | ..... | 0 34 | 0 10 | 0 11 |
| Total ... | 45 35 | 51 88 | 49 65 | 48 18 |
| Corresponding date last year ..... | 57 81 | 62 08 | 59 52 | 66 04 |

## THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(24th August, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

| STATIONS. | Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level. | Wind. Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade. | Direction. | Velocity at 10 a.m. | Rain fall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ins. | Degs. | | Miles. | Ins. |
| Kurrachee.. | 29·697 | 85·5 | SW | 21 | 0·00 |
| Surat..... | ·781 | 86·1 | SW | 21 | 0·02 |
| Bombay .... | ·830 | 83·1 | W | 10 | 0·18 |
| Ratnagherry | ·877 | 77·8 | WSW | 12 | 0·45 |
| Karwar .... | ·894 | 77·1 | W | Fresh | 0·38 |
| Mangalore.. | ·967 | 76·9 | NW | 4 | 1·20 |
| Calicut ..... | .. | .. | .... | .. | .. |
| Cochin ..... | ·976 | 76·5 | NW | Light | 0·43 |
| Masulipatam | ·781 | 85·8 | NW | 6 | 0·00 |
| Madras ..... | ·837 | 87·8 | WNW | 18 | 0·06 |
| Negapatam.. | ·863 | 88·4 | WSW | 10 | 0·00 |

## THEATRICALS AT NUSSEERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST 22.

IT is not often that Nusseerabad is either gay or festive. We have just had, however, three nights' threatrical dissipation, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. The amateurs of the 1st Worcester Regiment entertained the garrison at representations of a farce entitled "A Supper Gratis" and of a drama entitled "The Dead Witness, or Sin and its Punishments." The *dramatis personæ* were as follow:—

"SUPPER GRATIS."

| | |
|---|---|
| Dodger | Both by name and nature ... Col.-Sergt. W. White. |
| Timothy Jones | A Chemist and Druggist's Asst. Sergt. W. H. Turner. |
| Adolphus | A Medical Student ... Sergt. W. H. Groves. |
| Policeman No. 265 | Sergt. F. Preece. |
| Mrs. Pillor | A Lodging-house Keeper ... Mrs. Ritchie. |
| Sukey | Her maid of all work ... Miss Woodman. |
| Caroline | Engaged to Timothy Jones. Mrs. Forrest. |

"THE DEAD WITNESS."

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Vernon | A Colner. ... Sergt. W. H. Groves. |
| Alfred Davager | His confederate, an aristocratic thief ... Sergt. W. H. Turner. |
| Toby Welsh | A plebeian follower ... Col.-Sergt. W. White. |
| Marks | Detectives ... (Pay Mr. Sergt. H. J. Bluett. (Sergt. F. Preece. |
| Blinker | |
| Mary Vernon | Wife of Henry ... Miss Woodman. |
| Ellen Brander | Her sister ... Mrs. Ritchie. |
| Sarah Tippetts | A servant with the prevailing weakness of her sex ... Mrs. Forrest. |

On the first night the attendance chiefly consisted of the non-commissioned officers and men of the troops located here; but on Thursday, being the staff night, nearly all the officers and ladies of the station graced the theatre with their presence, a few ladies and gentlemen also coming from Ajmere. That the performance was a success, and was appreciated, was evident from the rounds of applause that repeatedly greeted the players. In the farce Colour Sergeant W. White, in the character of Dodger, was unapproachable, the comic coolness of all his actions carrying everything before him. His impudent approaches to Caroline made that young lady forget her allegiance to Timothy Jones, who was her acknowledged lover, and on this occasion also the giver of the supper, of which he had nothing but the drumstick of a fowl, presented to him by Dodger, and which he ate on a stool, some distance away from the table, his chair being usurped by the intruder, Dodger. Caroline, represented by Mrs. Forrest, was nothing loth to receive the attentions of the impudent Dodger, and, like all her sex who come under the category of "flirt," depreciated her swain in the presence of a fresh subject on whom to practice her allurements. Miss Woodman as Sukey, the maid-of-all-work, was inimitable. Sergeant W. Turner, as Timothy Jones, was sufficiently lachrymose and blustering, alternately, to bear out the character of a weak-minded youth whose feelings were overpowered by the loss of his supper, and the defection of his sweetheart.

In the drama all the actors did justice to their parts, and it would be difficult to decide to whom the palm should be given. Sergeant W. Groves, who took the part of Henry Vernon, came out best in the first and third scenes of the second act, and the last scene of the third act, and it would be doing him nothing but justice to say that the different phases of emotion he is subjected to during the progress of the piece were well depicted; entreaty, passion, defiance, despair, remorse, were all gone through successfully. Toby Welsh was admirably pictured by Colour Sergeant W. White. Indeed this character had need to be done well, as it, with that of Alfred Davager, represented by Sergeant W. H. Turner, was the comic side of events which were sufficiently tragic to require a contrast of no ordinary kind. The parts of Marks and Blinker, two detectives, formed a good interlude between the more serious portions of the drama, and were well acted by Pay Sergeant H. Bluett and Sergeant F. Preece, who, with the coquettish Sarah Tippetts, lent a great relief to the scenes. In the character of Mary Vernon, Miss Woodman displayed an aptitude which promises to render her in time a good amateur artiste. In the first act as a gentle, long-suffering wife to a cruel and neglectful husband, she was very good; but in the third act her love for her murdered sister rouses the slumbering volcano, and Miss Woodman proves how equal she is to pourtray the two most opposite natures—a loving, gentle, confiding wife, and an outraged and cruelly deceived woman. Mrs. Ritchie, as Ellen Brander, sister of Mary Vernon, was admirable in the second act, and as this was the only act in which she could display her capabilities, she did full justice to the part. The part of the flirting, inquisitive maid-servant Sarah was well performed by Mrs. Forrest.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## THE SHRIEVALTY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Year after year passes away, and one sees published, now and then, Government Resolutions giving lists of the names of newly nominated C.S.I.s, C.I.E.s, Rao Bahadurs, Khan Bahadurs, Justices of the Peace, and fellows of the University, &c., &c., and while those lists are resplendent with Hindu, Parsee, and European names, Mahomedan names are conspicuously absent. Now that the time for electing a new Sheriff for Bombay draws near, it is gratifying to find a Parsee paper, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, putting forward in an effective manner the just claims of this important section of the native community, and suggesting several names of persons eligible for election. Although I, and I have no doubt many others, cannot approve of all the names suggested, still I think Mahomedans should feel very grateful for this appropriate and timely hint, and to you, sir, for giving it prominence by reproducing it in your columns. The gentleman whose name is the last on the list of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, though he is by no means the least of the persons mentioned, is certainly deserving of the attention of the authorities and the public, namely, Mr. Camaruddin Tyabjee. Mr. Camrudin is respected, not only by all sections of the Mahomedan community, but by all other communities. Looking to his popularity and usefulness, and the position he holds among Mahomedans and elsewhere, I contend that not a single other gentleman could be named as having better claims to the appointment in question than he. I have every reason, therefore, to think that my suggestion will meet with general approval, and that Mr. Camrudin's nomination as Sheriff would give general satisfaction, would gratify all those who take an interest in the welfare of Mahomedans, and would displease no one.

August 22. C.

## OUR CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My voice may be small as a unit of the Cathedral congregation, but I think it is high time that some voice should be raised, and some protest heard, against the vagaries of the present style of service, and the perpetual innovations, which the authorities delight in making as varied as possible consistent with the order of Common Prayer. The congregation appear to have become surfeited with these changes, and utterly callous as to what may be the next fashion; and I think any impartial spectator would be as forcibly struck with the spectacle of so much listlessness, as a regular attendant must be pained when he reflects upon it, especially those whose exile has not been sufficiently long to make them forget the solemn and soul-stirring services which in England can be heard either in the grandest cathedral, or the most unpretentious village church.

The beautiful opening sentences of our Prayer Book tend to lead one's thoughts gradually to the devotion and sublimity of the following service: but in our Cathedral, before the congregation can assume the kneeling posture of prayer, or catch the spirit of devotion, they are abruptly distressed by a partial echo of the Lord's Prayer in the monotonous wail of the officiating pastor and his reverberating choir. Confession, absolution, and general thanksgiving are the most essential requirements of public service; but now we have none of these, and have to be contented with what? and why? One has only to compare the congregations of other cathedrals or churches in this country to feel the error of blaming the climate for the number of vacant seats at any of the services of our Cathedral; and I feel very sure that if the Cathedral authorities could only become members of the congregation for a few Sundays they would know the reason why. I for one have every wish to attend as regularly as possible, but I think it is better to stay away altogether, than to go and leave the church dissatisfied and even rebellious at the want of something more than the material breakfast which has to be delayed if I go to the morning service, and longing for that higher satisfaction which I fear cannot ever be obtained under the present management of our Cathedral. I trust you will be able to find room for this letter, and that some good will result from the humble cry of

Bombay, August 24. A CONSERVATIVE.

## DR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read carefully Dr. Blaney's criticism on Dr. Temooljee's lecture, and believe his remarks to be prejudiced, and deduced from erroneous premises. Dr. Blaney appends a series of comparative statements as evidence of the generally recognised fact that mortality from fevers, as from other diseases, is much less amongst the Parsees than amongst Hindus and Mussulmans. *A priori* reasoning one would conclude that a naturally healthy physique, better diet, the habits of life and the more comfortable circumstances of the Parsees as compared with the Hindus of other castes and the Mahomedans, confer on the Parsees a resisting power, and consequently a comparative immunity from fever and other diseases. This is not, however, what Dr. Temooljee wished to impress upon his brethren. Dr. Temooljee's point was that at the present day the Parsee female is more liable to certain descriptions of fever, and that the modern Parsees are physically degenerating. Dr. Temooljee's opinions are fully supported by a large number of medical practitioners in Bombay, both native and European, and it is difficult to divine the motives that induced Dr. Blaney to set himself in opposition to the profession on the point. Moreover, there is the fact of imperfect registration, which detracts from the value of Dr. Blaney's tables, if they bear at all on the question at issue, viz., whether the Parsee females are more subject to this fever now than they were formerly. Perhaps it has occurred to Dr. Blaney that when a special disease like this fever is concerned, tables like his are of no value. Pandoo, the Health Department peon, is not endowed with sufficient diagnostic skill to tell the fever from colic or pneumonia.

August 22. VALEO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though nobody for a moment doubts that among the lower and middle classes the surroundings of Parsee females at certain periods are generally unhealthy and amid defective hygienic conditions, and are productive in some cases of serious and even fatal diseases amongst them, the alarming outcry which has been raised by Dr. Temooljee Nariman, in his lecture to the public, that there is an increased prevalence of a certain fever among the Parsee women in Bombay, and that its continuance, if not checked, will in a few years exterminate the whole female sex of the Parsees, is altogether unfounded, unsubstantiated by facts or figures, and is very misleading. In the first place, true puerperal fever does not exist in Bombay at all; and the typho-remittent fever and local inflammation referred to by him do not come under the head of puerperal fever.

The lecturer has not cited a single typical case of puerperal fever occurring in his practice; he does not believe public statistics; he does not say how many cases of so-called puerperal fever he has seen himself in his own practice during a certain period; he does not prove by a single instance that propagation has ever occurred; he does not even say whether he himself has ever propagated it; he does not say how many cases he has in hand at present; he has neither traced nor pointed out in any way the rate of increase; and, in short, beyond making vague and unfounded statements, he has done nothing whatever to prove his thesis.

Again, his statement of the comparative immunity of the Hindoo females from serious puerperal disease is equally erroneous; for though they are confined on top and other floors, their hygienic surroundings are equally bad with the Parsees; their utter disregard of personal cleanliness, and the thick stratum of actual fire which is ignited under the whole length and breadth of their bed to roast them alive during the greater part of their puerperal period, makes them, as far as I am aware, more liable to serious and fatal puerperal disease.

EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE, G.G.M.C.

## MADRAS TIME IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Experience has shown that the observance of Madras time in the mofussil is not convenient at all to the general public. The inconveniences we in Poona experience are very many and very great. It is not, I believe, necessary to memorialize Sir James Fergusson. If you simply bring the matter through your valuable journal to the notice of His Excellency the Governer, I dare say His Excellency will at once countermand the old order, and issue a fresh one, to observe henceforth Bombay time, as he has done in the Presidency town as well as at Kurrachee.

Poona, August 22. ZAKARIAY.

## WHERE SHOULD MILITARY OFFICERS LIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Are military officers on duty with troops permitted to live out of cantonments? I ask the question as this season permission has been granted to the officers of the Landour depot to live at the Mussoorie Club, which is well out of the cantonments. The result, as might be expected, is that

new bat in recognition of his admirable innings of 68 runs. Annexed is the full score and bowling analysis :—

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Pogson, c Kanga | 6 |
| L. Penny, b Patel | 12 |
| A. S. Bremner, c Patel | 68 |
| A. Newnham, b Bharucha | 16 |
| M. R. Wyer, b Libuwalla | 4 |
| H. P. Buchanan, b Bharucha | 0 |
| Capt. Challenor, b Framjee | 18 |
| E. F. Nicholson, c Bejanjee | 10 |
| R. H. Russell, not out | 4 |
| C. A. Radcliffe, c Bejanjee | 2 |
| M. Mardall, c Framjee | 1 |
| Extras | 21 |
| Total | 163 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Kanga, 19 balls, 17 runs, 2 maidens, 1 wicket; Framjee, 110 balls, 42 runs, 9 maidens, 4 wickets; Bharucha, 108 balls, 33 runs, 10 maidens, 3 wickets; Major, 20 balls, 12 runs, 3 maidens; Patel, 21 balls, 20 runs, 1 wicket; Libuwalla, 44 balls, 14 runs, 4 maidens, 1 wicket, 1 wide; Master, 8 balls, 3 runs.

PARSEES.

2ND INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. M. Morenas, b Newnham | 0 |
| D. S. Mehta, b Russell | 0 |
| M. Framjee, c Newnham | 5 |
| A. C. Major, c Pogson | 0 |
| J. Patel, run out | 3 |
| P. Kanga, c Nicholson | 2 |
| S. Bejanjee, run out | 10 |
| D. Tata, c Buchanan | 3 |
| P. Master, c Wyer | 3 |
| A. Libuwalla, c Challenor | 1 |
| N. Bharucha, not out | 1 |
| Total | 28 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Newnham, 62 balls, 7 runs, 11 maidens, 5 wickets; Russell, 14 balls, 4 runs, 9 maidens, 2 wickets; Challenor, 22 balls, 5 runs, 5 maidens; Nicholson, 28 balls, 11 overs, 2 maidens, 1 wicket.

## SALE OF WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.

THE money value of Wild Beasts is not looking up, if the prices fetched at the sale of the remnant of Wombwell's Menagerie (which took place in Liverpool) is to be accepted as a fair criterion. One or two of the members of this once famous collection were—if we may apply the phrase to the sale of such kingly animals—knocked down at figures reasonably befitting their zoological dignity. But the majority of them sold for sums which, though not, perhaps, much under the market value, are not to be compared with what they would have brought in the best days of travelling shows. A "blue-faced baboon" at one hundred and thirty pounds is quite as much as that unamiable ape is worth, but a couple of dromedaries, warranted to go in harness, ought surely to have been appraised at something more than the price of a pair of ordinary coach-horses. A Tibetan bear seems cheap at seven pounds, though it is not every one who can accommodate so doubtful an addition to his household; while a spotted hyena guaranteed as "suitable for a lady's pet" might, in an age when poodles are considered given away if they fetch less than ten pounds, have been held at a higher ransom than four pounds eight shillings. A "performing lion" at two hundred and seventy-five pounds may be said to have done justice to the cost of his education, but surely the "forest-bred" Hannibal ought to have been worth more than one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Boa-constrictors at three pounds apiece will barely pay the serpent's freight from South America; though we admit that "performing leopards" at fifty pounds are not to be cavilled at, and that as there is a limited demand for "zebras broken to harness," one hundred and twenty-five pounds may be taken as the full value of such a treasure. But when we read that "Emperor," an African elephant only a few inches lower than Jumbo, was parted with for one hundred pounds, it is clear that there must either be a plethora of great pachyderms, or that the purchaser of this huge specimen of a rather unwieldy kind of stock is to be congratulated on obtaining a remarkable bargain. The birds, as might have been expected, went off more readily, and the numerous little mammals which are capable of being retailed as "pets" were readily bid for. Still, taking the sale as a whole, it is disappointing and must have reminded the travelling menagerie-men in attendance that the days when a Soho shoemaker began the world with two snakes, which he bought for seventy-five pounds, and made a fortune before his death, are gone, never to return. Forty years ago when money was of more value than now, Mr. Wombwell considered three hundred pounds not too much for a first-class tiger, and on one occasion he gave three hundred guineas for a well-maned lion. The first rhinoceros ever brought to England was secured by him for a thousand pounds, and he reckoned that his stock of panthers cost him, on the average, one hundred pounds each, while hyenas could not be had under thirty or forty pounds, or zebras at a lower rate than from one hundred and fifty pounds to two hundred pounds. Fifty years ago the first four giraffes which the Zoological Society obtained from Kordofan, where they had been captured by M. Thibaut, cost two thousand three hundred pounds. Including one thousand pounds for their passage. To-day the finest specimen which could be supplied by Ratcliff Highway would be considered dear at a fourth of this sum.

The reason for this marked depreciation in prices is not due to any falling off in public taste for this kind of exhibition. The ridiculous excitement of the public mind over Jumbo, and at an earlier date over the Chimpanzee and the Hippopotamus, prove that the interest in domesticated wild animals is as keen as ever it was. But within the last fifty or sixty years, Zoological Gardens have been multiplying, and the facilities for reaching cities enables almost every one to visit these stationary Menageries. Fairs, which formed the main source of the travelling showman's profit when Wombwell and Atkins began their peranbulations, have become fewer and fewer, while the conveniences which steam-boats and railways supply have reduced the cost of catching and conveying home the animals which form the main attraction of such collections. Moreover, many of them are now bred in the great Zoological Gardens, and are either sold or given in exchange to other establishments of the same nature. Every now and then the Zoological Society, for example, issues and circulates a "duplicate list" of animals, from which it is not difficult to form a considerable Menagerie containing all kinds of specimens, from an Indian elephant at four hundred and fifty pounds to crested paroquets at fifteen shillings, and three-toed sloths at half-a-sovereign. In the early part of the century, when Wombwell deserted cobbling and took to the caravan, no such means of recruiting a show existed. Lions had been kept in the Tower from the year 1235, and the grandfather of the present Lord Derby accumulated a fine collection at Knowsley. Nor were Menageries unknown. At "Bartlemy" Fair several of a humbler description appeared, but so little chance had even the most distinguished Naturalists of seeing animals in captivity that Sir Hans Sloane is said to have constantly visited the Fair for the purpose of study, and to have retained a draughtsman for the express purpose of sketching anything of special interest. Even long after Wombwell had begun to travel, his arrival in one of the Northern University towns was hailed as a favourable opportunity for obtaining materials for dissection or specimens for the museum, as his losses from deaths were far heavier than in the case of the better tended inmates of a Zoological Gardens. Monkeys, owing to their susceptibility to cold and consumption, were a hazardous property, and one day an ostrich, valued at two hundred pounds—far beyond what any of the species would bring at this date—broke its neck while attempting to withdraw its head through the bars of the cage. Altogether, in the course of his career Wombwell estimated his losses from the death of "stock" at from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds, while the cost of maintaining his establishments averaged at least thirty-five pounds a day.

A show the expenses of which were so heavy required steadier support than was latterly accorded it. Accordingly, though a few Menageries still travel this country, the Continent, and America, their vitality is comparatively feeble, unless where, as in the case of Mr. Barnum's establishment, the wild beasts are adjuncts to a circus or some other "combination show." Again, the speedy access to nearly every part of the world has made wild beast catching a prosaic and not a very lucrative business. In the earlier days of Menageries, the dangerous profession of "collector" attracted to it some of the boldest spirits of every country. These men, in cheating the lioness of her young and pitting their ingenuity against the strength of the elephant, found a fitting outlet for their energy and for their contempt of the feeble conventionalities of domestic life. Lord Derby had a real phalanx of these hunters in his employ; but though several of the dealers profess to follow his example, their "hunters" are in most instances persons little more heroic than commercial agents who buy from the natives, or, by offering rewards, manage to obtain the animals they are in search of. Sailors who have bought a cub, or a monkey, or a parrot or two as a "venture" are the principal feeders of the dealers in Ratcliff-highway, though even at this day it is not uncommon for several lions to be on sale in that quarter. Most of these "kings of the forrest" are, however, born in captivity. The deer are almost invariably domestic bred, amateurs like Judge Caton having in their parks specimens of nearly every antlered quadruped of America. The buffalo is kept on farms, and now that three railways pierce the Rocky Mountains it requires less daring to obtain a Big Horn or a Mountain Goat than when the captor had to penetrate the wilderness, and after risking his scalp among Blackfeet and Sioux, and Pawnee, to return to civilisation as best he could, after an absence so long that the lamb with which he left Brown's Hole would be a stately adult before the Fort at Independence came in view. A chained "grizzly" or a brown bear is a common sight at any frontier camp, and Polar bears are so frequently brought home by the whalers that they have a small market value. The region which Gordon Cumming once hunted is now for the most part a settled portion of the Cape Colony; the steam engine puffs almost in sight of the country of the Yak; while in India the Keddahs are Government establishments, and the elephant captors regular, if humble, members of the Civil Service. Nevertheless, there are still a few animals which would "pay" an adventurer of the old type to obtain. We have, for instance, never yet got that one-horned antelope which is the basis of the fabled unicorn, and the man who lands in Regent's Park the wild camel which Colonel Prejevalsky killed in the wilds of Tartary, or some of the Birds of Paradise which Mr. Wallace and Signor D'Albertis bought "in slim," might reckon on an exceeding great reward.—*Standard.*

## LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.

TRAVELLING costumes seaside and country toilettes, are now the order of the day; and there is no lack of new material or old favourites suitable for their composition. Seaside dresses, especially, are allowed a certain degree of "effect," that would be cut of place for town or country house wear. Serge tunics and bodices, or polonaises, over coloured skirts and waistcoats—the serge trimmed with gold, silver, white, or self-coloured braid—will be among the leading styles. The serviceable woollen material, with bright silk stripes round the skirt; this is novel, but unbecoming to any but very slight and tall figures. One of the most elegantly worn styles in serge costumes has a short skirt, plain at the front and sides, and cut in square tabs, braided with fancy design or in upright stripes; the back in full folds. This is worn over a tour de jupe of colour; the jaquette has long basques at the back, with cascade folds shorter in the centre; plain open basques in the front, and a waistcoat to match the skirt; the jaquette being open all the length, or merely above and below the waist; both under-skirt and waisteoat being changed at will, two costumes are thus made from one. Navy blue, over pale blue or red, moss green over red or grenat, are the favourite mixtures. Over the striped skirts—either the "skirtings" mentioned, or broad stripes of colour, such as blue and red, blue and old gold, green and gold, grenat and crenæ, dark and light blue, &c.—one of the favourite tunics is long and full; at one side it hangs nearly full length; at the other it is draped nearly to the waist by a multitude of folds, fastened under a buckle. The back draperies of most such dresses are generally hanging in full folds—we do not mean in the plain "waterfall," which so rapidly became common, and was generally spoiled by want of sufficient material, but in graceful folds arranged differently at the two sides, straight in a double box-pleat one side, for instance; at the other, a cascade of folds, produced by sloping the lower edge. Fancy cloths and other woollens make handsome and useful travelling dresses; if of good quality and fine wool they are never heavy, and the dust brushes easily out of them: they should be tailor-made, and the style decidedly simple. Tucked skirts are very suitable for such dresses, and do not gather dust as pleats would. A model travelling dress, shown us a day or two ago, was novel and pretty. The plain skirt was made in large checks of brown; the tunic of plain brown, a medium shade, in a shawl point at one side, draped high at the other; the bodice and drapery were cut in one at the back, the front and sides had a basque bordered with a three-inch crossing band of the plaid, open front to the bust, with rounded revers from shoulder seam to the waist, over a plaid waistcoat with buttons. A white, cream, or fawn coloured gilet of pique, with gold buttons, is often sent home as an extra waistcoat with cloth and woollen dresses, and is of considerable use in brightening the dress. Woollen materials—plain or fancy—over velveteen skirts, are the *ne plus ultra* of costumes where fashion and unfashion are both required. The velveteen skirt is either quite plain, with rich folds at the back only, or the edge has a scanty puffing of the same, cut on the cross, and about four or five inches upon the bias. The dress is completed by velvet waistcoat collar and cuffs. All such dresses should have a velvet bodice also, to wear as a change from the other. The velvet bodice and skirt can then be worn with a scarf tunic of some other material, and thus make three or four different toilettes, an incalculable advantage when travelling trunks have to be taken into consideration. With the tunic raised high at one side only over velveteen skirt, plain full dress of the latter is in flat pleats, or a double box-pleat with either of these arrangements, the trimming round the edge is omitted. Vigogne, serge, and other woollen material, sometimes have the skirt edged with a crossway band of velveteen, seven to nine inches in width; the veste has a velvet collar and cuffs; and there is generally some addition of velvet to the back basque, such as two double box-pleats, showing from under a similar arrangement of the dress material, cut with the back pieces. The "costumes de plage"—*i.e.*, dresses worn in the morning at the seaside—are quite simple in character, very narrow striped woollen being the favourite material. These have plentifully pleated skirts without ornament, or gathered skirts trimmed with three bands of velvet, casaque vestes, trimmed round with three narrow velvet-open over a plain waistcoat, fastened by very small buttons, or of cashmire finely embroidered. Taffetas, surah, and shot silk are much used in combination with the finer qualities of plain and fancy woollens; these make up charmingly also with the soft Indian silks and silk serges. After two latter make very soft and light foundations also for the numerous lace, muslin, grenadine and lawn dresses so fashionable. These silk skirts are invariably lined for a quarter of a yard at the edge with muslin, sufficiently stiff to give a little firmness and support to the over-dress. Shot jacconet, sateen, and satinette are worn as walking and home dresses by young married women and young girls: they are trimmed with lace and ribbon bows and loops, and make most becoming and fresh-looking toilettes. There can be no doubt that black silk dresses will be much worn this autumn and winter, as they are good, and several can be more serviceable. Thick, soft silks, falling in rich folds, will be selected, and lace and jet much used as trimmings; panels or bands of brocade, with raised flowers, will make them very elegant. Irish poplin is also a material to be very fashionable for the plain skirts; combined with velvet, the effect is perfect. Draperies of this also hang most gracefully, if a really good quality is selected. The new checks and stripes with skirts of all species of material, thick or thin; these, and the corsages Ottoman broche, are as becoming as they are fashionable, and found most useful to wear with skirts whose proper bodies have lost their freshness. They are made in many styles, but the curiasse and the long-pointed basque are those most generally chosen. Some are closed at the throat by a handsome agrafe, then open over a plastron or a chemisette, and meet again at the waist under a clasp like that at the throat.—*Le Follet.*

## RUSSIAN MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

A TOKEN of the social barbarism of Russia in the olden times was found in the position assigned to the female sex. Even a Czar's daughter had much to complain of, for they were very seldom allowed to marry, and they were generally immured for life in a convent. In such ranks the women were treated as inferior beings, and governed by the lash; and, except in the case of the peasants and serfs, an almost Oriental seclusion was their lot. A husband might flog his wife at his pleasure, and even if she died under his hand, the criminal law failed to touch him. The wife, on the other hand, who might be goaded by his cruelty to the murder of her husband, was ruthlessly buried alive. Collings gives us some curious details, which occasionally provoke a reminiscence of African savagery. At marriages for instance, when the bride stepped out of church, handfuls of hops were thrown over her, with the wish that her children might be as numerous; or a clerk clad in sheepskin saluted her with the prayer that her sons might be as many as there were hairs on his jacket. Her duty, on reaching her new home, was to pull off one of her husband's boots, a ceremony being connected in one of them, and a jewel in the other; if she chanced to light on the latter, she had it for her pains; but if on the whip, by ill-luck, she got a smart bride-lash over her shoulders, the earnest penny of her future entertainment. What our travellers report of the method employed to select wives for the Czars affords further illustration of the backwardness of Russian civilisation in that century. Instead of seeking suitable alliances with foreign Courts, or among the noble families at home, the custom was, when a Czar was to be married, to issue a proclamation inviting all marriageable girls of good position and tolerable pretensions to beauty, to present themselves at Moscow on a given day for his Czarish Majesty's inspection; and after a careful scrutiny of the hundreds of fair candidates for the great matrimonial prize, the royal choice was announced to the nation. But there was still room for the proverbial slip between the cup and the lip. Disappointed families were apt to seek revenge for the failure of their candidate by endeavouring to "get at" and disable the successful beauty. In 1617, one of these brides-elect was drugged by the ruling clique at Court, and thrown into such a state of apparent disease, that she was pronounced incurable, and banished with all her relatives to Siberia. Soon afterwards another actually died of foul play, on the very day fixed for her wedding. When Peter's father, the Czar Alexis, was contracting his first marriage in 1647, and this eleven maiden was being arrayed in the Royal robes, the ladies-in-waiting were bribed to twist her hair so tightly that she swooned in his presence, and the complaisant physicians were induced to declare her hopelessly epileptic, with the usual result of exile to Siberia. Peter's own mother, the pretty dark-haired Natalia Naryshkin, who became the second wife of Alexis, narrowly escaped a similar fate. She was the niece by marriage, and also the ward, of the Czar's principal Minister, Matveof, at whose house the Royal widower noticed her when she brought in the refreshments, fell in love with her, and offered her marriage. It happened that a proclamation had been already issued, summoning candidates for the Czar's hand to present themselves in Moscow for his inspection and choice; and at Matveof's entreaty, to give less handle for jealous intrigue and opposition, the girl was directed to present herself with the rest, and appear to take her chance among them. The expedient, however, failed of success. As soon as the Royal selection was known, every engine was set in motion to render it abortive. Her guardian was accused of bewitching the Czar with magic and sorcery; a long investigation followed, carried on, as usual, by the free infliction of torture on all concerned; and nine months passed before the intriguers were baffled and the marriage was solemnised.—*Quarterly Review.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary-le-bone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

## TIRESOME AND TEA-LESS THEOSOPHY.

I WENT to meet Madame Blavatsky, Colonel Olcott, and Mr. Sinnett at Princes' Hall, by special invitation, one evening last week. "At length," I said to myself, "we shall hear what Theosophy really means, and perhaps have a cup of tea with an occult brother."

No such thing! There was no tea, and there was no occult brother. There was considerable gathering of people in evening dress; faded beauties, amongst whom I noticed a ridiculously superannuated creature in a sort of white bathing-gown, with a huge sunflower on her shoulders; a sprinkling of eccentric aristocracy, still more eccentric æsthetes, and most eccentric spiritualists, a few scientific men like Mr. Crookes, Mr. Myers of course, and a few "anxious inquirers" like myself.

Madame Blavatsky, who is an undoubtedly clever woman, looks about sixty. No one seems to be certain how old she really is. She is supposed to know more about *occultism* than any one else. She gets out of her body, I believe! If she would only teach some of us how to do it in the hot weather, some of us would be grateful. But that alone is not Theosophy. Letters, from Asia generally, tumble from the ceiling into Madame Blavatsky's lap; and teapots and muffins are commonly discovered under hedges when she takes her walks abroad in the country. This being so, I think, after issuing cards, she might have exerted her power to the tea and muffin extent at her own reception last week. Her address is agreeable and prophetic, but her eyes and ears are rather far away—seeing things we cannot see, hearing things we cannot hear. When one addresses her, one has an awkward feeling that she is looking over your shoulder at some invisible bogey, who may be standing behind you, and she seems to be listening, not to you, but to voices in Asia generally.

I was amused at meeting several leading spiritualists there, who are usually clumped together by the outside world as amiable enthusiasts, dupes, or rogues, according to circumstances. No two of them seemed to agree. They denounced each other impartially as knaves, fools, or both, and scoffed generally at Theosophy, although they had all, somehow, answered the Blavatsky "call" that night.

At last Colonel Olcott, Sinnett, an Indian gentleman and a very dull person who called himself the President or Chairman of the Theosophical Society, got on to the platform and we drew near—a motley throng, forsooth—sitting, standing, and huddled together anyhow to hear "a statement."

"Now," said I, "we shall surely be told all about Theosophy."

I really believe that several people had come there like myself anxious to know and understand something about this new religion or philosophy. The President's address, however, amounted to nothing—It was a mere tirade against science and most existing forms of religions and creeds, while ostensibly declaring that Theosophy—whatever it is—would not interfere with any of them.

Then up rose Colonel Olcott, the working of whose features were positively hidden by a voluminous beard. He looked a good-natured sort of unintelligent person, who probably believed half, and thought he believed the other half, of what he said, but whose judgment, knowledge, and general discernment no one could greatly respect after listening to the first few sentences of his oration. The oldest platitudes evidently seemed to him to be new revelations, and the most threadbare windiest phrases as next door to inspired revelation. As I listened I was reminded of a big schoolboy reading a prize essay, only I doubt whether the gallant Colonel's composition would ever have got the prize—anywhere out of Asia.

Once or twice he seemed to be on the brink of Theosophy. At last, after an unusually long and boisterous flourish of Theosophic trumpets, it came. It was simply this: "The Brotherhood—Sub-I!" Imagine my despair! All that way in evening dress, and no tea, to hear about "The Brotherhood of Man!" There was some talk, besides, about the sun, which one can get much better done by the regular profession in church and chapel any Sunday all the year round. There was also "butter," not the very best but plentiful, for Madame Blavatsky, which was laid on I must say in the very worst taste. That lady was sitting below, apparently in inner communion with the occult brotherhood, in Asia generally—at least, I hope so—for had she really heard the fulsome flattery of the gallant Colonel it would have been her duty to rise in her place and shut him up.

To our great relief the Colonel—who seems to have palavered the half-educated Hindoos into some sort of acquiescence in his mongrel Buddhism and who is evidently being used by the more cultivated and wily ones as a catspaw wherewith to cheapen European Christianity—at last, after delivering his confused soul, sat down, and up got Mr. Sinnett, a very different sort of person. Mr. Sinnett immediately "held" the now yawning and disappointed room, almost at once reviving our drooping and tasteless spirits.

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To come quickly to the finished stage, we must adopt a certain kind of life, which Mr. Sinnett did not describe, and our conduct during each season of incarnation would hasten or retard, enable us to skip or compel us tediously to go through, intermediate stages of probation, discipline, and suffering, all on our way to the ultimate perfection or final annihilation, upwards or downwards, of the individualised spirit.

Of course, I can't say that this is exactly a dogmatic statement of the right doctrine, but it is something of that sort, and the ultimate perfection or final annihilation, upwards or downwards, of the individualised spirit.

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I confess the effect of this theosophic or esoteric Buddhist meeting upon me was a profoundly moral —I might almost say orthodox and reactionary one. I went in with a feeling that a good deal of the old forms of Christianity and most of the current pulpit preaching were worn out, but I could not help saying to myself as I went home, "Well! this confused jumble up of 'the mixture as before' is what they call 'Esoteric Buddhism,' and Blavatsky & Co. are its prophets! On the whole, I rather prefer the New Testament; and, as I haven't been to church or chapel lately, I think I shall go and hear Farrar or Spurgeon next Sunday. They at least can tell me what they know, and they know what they mean."—*Truth.*

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## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, August 25, 1884.

The following G. G. O. is published for information:—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 15th July, 1884:—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Major M. R. Wyer to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, on leave.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 27th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office (Head-quarters.)
Poona, 22nd August 1884.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Fortress of Asirgarh—Surg A C Thomson (offg in Med charge 23rd N I) to the Medl charge of Garrison Staff and Details vice Surg Willis transferred to Genl duty, Poona Circle.

Mount Abu Sanitarium—Major H Collingwood, 2nd Batn Gloucestershire Regt, to be Comdt, vice Major Roper 2nd Batn North Staffordshire Regt.

Major W S Peat (Genl List Cavy) 2nd Squ Comdr 1st Bombay Lancers, is placed on Genl duty, Bombay.

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The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 20th Aug 1884:—

Lieut G F Tinley, S C, Adjt 1st Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

Army Medl Dept—Surg Major C S Close, to Poona, from 1st Aug to 29th Sept 1884, on private affairs.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 19.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A Stuart, Actg Special Asst Agent, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 1st Sept next under Section 71 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr M D Bell, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Bellary during the employment of Mr Russell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr W S Meyer, to be Asst to the Colr and Mag of the Dist, Tinnevelly.

Mr J W F Dumergue, of the Mad Civil Service, and Mr E Marsden, Inspector of Schools, have passed the High Proficiency Test, the former in Hindustani and the latter in Persian.

Mr H E Sullivan, to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Coimbatore Dist, during the employment on other duty of Mr. E S B Stevenson, or until further orders.

Mr H D Robinson, Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar Dis to officiate as Asst Supdt of Police, North Arcot Dist, during the employment on other duty of Mr A P Agar, or until further orders.

The Rev C H L Wright, M A, Actg Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral, to be Chaplain of Trivandrum.

The Rev S Morley, on arrival, to act as joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

Mr H Anderson, B A, Principal, Hindu College, Vizagapatam and Mr H F Staunton, MB, CM, Asst Surg, to be Lay Trustees for the Churches at Vizagapatam and Waltair.

Mr P Kinsley, Hony Surg, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Chicacole.

The Rev D W Kidd, B A, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 26th July 1884.

Mr S R Locke, Treasury Depy Colr, Tinnevelly, two months' privilege leave, from or after the 25th instant.

The following reversions are ordered:—

Mr A S Russell, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, substantive pro tem, to be Asst Engr, First Grade, from 26th July 1881 owing to the return from furlough of Mr G D Wybrow, Executive Engr Second Grade.

Mr S D Pears, Asst Engr, First Grade, substantive pro tem, to be Asst Engr, Second Grade, from 26th July 1884, owing to the return from furlough of Mr G D Wybrow, Ex Engr, Second Grade.

Transfer.—The following transfer is ordered:—

Capt L R E Langley, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, from the Office of the Chief Engr for Irrigation to the Ganjam Divn—to join at the public expense.

Privilege leave on medical certificate for fifteen days has been granted to Mr. J. Hill, Inspr of Police, Salem Dist, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A P Russell, Inspr Salt Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 15th Aug 1884. The Inspr Calicut Circle will take charge of the Tellicherry Circle also during Mr. Russell's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr G Middleton, Sub-Asst, No IV Party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty-three days, under Section 138 of the Code, from the date of availing himself of it.

Mr J J Hand, Head Surveyor, No III Party, Madras Survey, has been granted sick leave of absence for one month and twenty-seven days under Section 128 of the rules from 1st June to 27th July 1884.

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